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PICTORIAL REVIEW

For February



A
MAGAZINE
FOR WOMEN

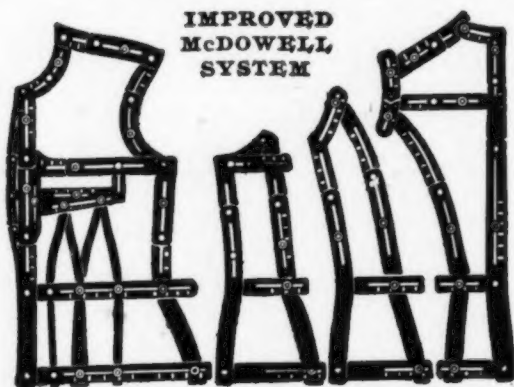
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853 Broadway, New York

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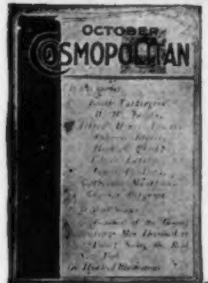
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We strongly recommend these special offers as the best which, in our many years' experience in the subscription business, we have ever been able to offer to the public. We hope that everyone reading this advertisement, especially our thousands of old customers throughout America, will take advantage of these Special Offers before they expire. Only a few can be shown here, but **OUR COMPLETE 44-PAGE CATALOGUE**, containing all subscription offers and much valuable information for magazine readers, will be sent **FREE** upon request. **BETTER WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.** It is sure to interest you. Yours sincerely, J. M. HANSON.

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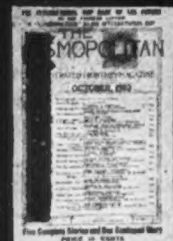
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Regular Price \$5.00	Pictorial Review - 1.00 World's Work - 3.00 Woman's Home Companion - 1.00	My Price \$3.35
Good Housekeeping or House Beautiful or Sunset Magazine may be substituted for Woman's Home Companion.		

Regular Price \$2.00	Pictorial Review - 1.00 Modern Priscilla - .50 Home Needlework - .50	My Price \$1.50
Ladies' World or any Class No. 1 may be substituted.		

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or Home Needlework or any Class No. 1.		

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For All Music Lovers		
with Any one of Class A.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
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with American Illustrated Magazine 14 mos (formerly Leslie's).....	2.25	2.75
with Appleton's Book.....	3.00	3.50
with Boston Cooking School Mag.....	2.00	2.50
with Burr McIntosh Monthly.....	3.00	3.50
with Century Magazine.....	5.00	5.50
with Children's Magazine.....	2.00	2.50
with Cosmopolitan.....	2.00	2.50
with Country Life (before February 1st, 1906).....	4.00	4.50
with Current Literature.....	3.00	3.50
with Four Track News.....	2.00	2.50
with Garden Magazine.....	2.00	2.50
with Good Housekeeping.....	2.10	2.60
with Harper's Bazar.....	2.00	2.50
with Harper's Magazine.....	4.85	5.35
with Home Needlework Magazine.....	1.75	2.25
with House Beautiful.....	2.10	2.60
with Housekeeper.....	1.85	2.35
with Junior Toilettes.....	2.25	2.75
with Ladies' World.....	1.75	2.25
with Leslie's Weekly.....	4.50	5.00

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with Modern Priscilla.....	1.75	2.25
with Musician.....	2.50	3.00
with National Magazine.....	2.00	2.50
with Outing Magazine.....	3.00	3.50
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with Table Talk.....	2.00	2.50
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McClure's Magazine, \$1.00. Munsey's Magazine, \$1.00. Everybody's, \$1.50. Ladies' Home Journal, \$1.25. Saturday Evening Post, \$1.25. Youth's Companion, \$1.25.

panion (including all double and Free Numbers and Calendar for 1906), \$1.75. Scribner's, \$3.00. Century, \$3.65. St. Nicholas, \$2.65. Harper's, \$3.35.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL FREE!

If you will send me three (3) orders for the combination Ladies' Home Journal and Saturday Evening Post at \$2.50 each you may have Free as your premium a yearly subscription to the Ladies' Home Journal or Saturday Evening Post.

I will duplicate any Club Offer advertised by any Agency or Publisher.

The periodicals in these offers may be sent to one or to different addresses. If you only want one or two periodicals, join with your friends and divide the cost of the club. The

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Present Pictorial Review subscribers may order their own subscriptions extended for one year, or enter another Pictorial Review subscription for some friend.

CLASS A	Price	Notes
American Bird Magazine.....	1 yr \$1.00	
American Boy.....	1 yr 1.00	
American Inventor.....	1 yr 1.00	
Business Man's Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Camera Craft.....	1 yr 1.00	
Children's Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Chicago Wk. Inter-Ocean.....	1 yr 1.00	
Cincinnati Wk. Enquirer.....	1 yr 1.00	
Cosmopolitan.....	1 yr 1.00	
Four Track News.....	1 yr 1.00	
Garden Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
*Good Housekeeping.....	1 yr 1.00	
Harper's Bazar.....	1 yr 1.00	
*House Beautiful.....	1 yr 2.00	
Kindergarten Review.....	1 yr 1.00	
Little Folks (new sub.).....	1 yr 1.00	
Magazine of Fun (Judge Co.).....	1 yr 1.00	
Men and Women.....	1 yr 1.00	
National Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Pacific Monthly.....	1 yr 1.00	
Pearson's Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Philistine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Physical Culture.....	1 yr 1.00	
Pictorial Review.....	1 yr 1.00	
Popular Educator (new sub.).....	1 yr 1.00	
Popular Mechanics.....	1 yr 1.00	
Primary Education (new sub.).....	1 yr 1.00	
Spirit of '76.....	1 yr 1.00	
Suburban Life.....	1 yr 1.00	
Success Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
*Sunset Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Table Talk.....	1 yr 1.00	
Travel.....	1 yr 1.00	
Typewriter and Phonographic World.....	1 yr 1.00	
What to Eat.....	1 yr 1.00	
World To-Day.....	1 yr 1.00	
*Woman's Home Companion.....	1 yr 1.00	
*Ten cents must be added to Club offer prices when Woman's Home Companion or Good Housekeeping or House Beautiful or Sunset Magazine are used as Class A Magazines.		

CLASS B	Price	Notes
Ainslee's Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Burr McIntosh Monthly.....	1 yr 1.00	
Current Literature.....	1 yr 1.00	
Independent.....	1 yr 1.00	
Kunkel's Musical Review.....	1 yr 1.00	
Lippincott's Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Outing Magazine.....	1 yr 1.00	
Out West.....	1 yr 1.00	
Smart Set.....	1 yr 1.00	
The Reader.....	1 yr 1.00	
Toilettes.....	1 yr 1.00	

CLASS C	Price	Notes
American Poultry Journal.....	1 yr \$.50	
Art Student.....	1 yr .50	
Beauty and Health.....	1 yr .50	
Boys' World.....	1 yr .50	
Farm Poultry.....	1 yr .50	
Good Literature.....	1 yr .50	
Gray Goose.....	1 yr .50	
Green's Fruit Grower.....	1 yr .50	
Home Needlework Magazine.....	1 yr .50	
*Housekeeper.....	1 yr .60	
Human Life.....	1 yr .50	
Ladies' World.....	1 yr .50	
*McCall's Magazine.....	1 yr .50	
Modern Priscilla.....	1 yr .50	
Normal Instructor.....	1 yr .50	
Poultry Keeper.....	1 yr .50	
Poultry Success.....	1 yr .50	
Reliable Poultry Journal.....	1 yr .50	
Vick's Family Magazine.....	1 yr .50	
World's Events.....	1 yr .50	

REFERENCES: Chase National Bank, New York; First National Bank, Brockport, N. Y., and All Publishers.

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Pictorial Review

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A New-Year's Talk with Our Subscribers

THERE is always an especial interest hovering around an arriving or departing guest, and words from the threshold acquire a distinct element of importance. This word to our subscribers is uttered from the threshold of a new year, and although it may not express anything surprisingly novel, it is earnest and direct and emphatic.

When you make a purchase at a store you investigate the price of the material you are seeking, ascertain its quality, width and quantity, and then draw your mental conclusion as to whether it will answer your requirements. So it is with your favorite magazine. Having ascertained its price, it is only fair that you should be informed in outline concerning the contents of future numbers, so that you may have all of the pleasure of anticipation.

Our New Slate

In starting with a new slate, we are imbued with a determination to give our readers the best result that money, brains, and industry can compass, and to submit to them even more of this superior quality of matter than they ought reasonably to expect. We have found this a good business principle. If we are generous with you, you will return it to us "an hundred fold."

"Our Helping Hand"

And now, just a word of sincere thanks to those contributors who have done so much to give a distinctive flavor to the Table of Contents of the PICTORIAL REVIEW. Your brief articles sent to Our Helping Hand department have shed light along the pathway of many a struggling housewife, and we are most appreciative of your courtesy in sending us so much that is good and valuable and worthy of perpetuation. Each month the prizes for which you have competed have been awarded and we are in receipt of many graceful letters of acknowledgment from the recipients. It has been found impossible to publish all of them for lack of space, but we wish to assure the writers that their kind words of thanks have not fallen unheeded. Every paragraph sent to Our Helping Hand has been used in some form in the book (because we could not undertake to return them when not available for the competition), except when it was a repetition of something previously published.

To Be Continued Indefinitely

Now we wish to urge upon you a continuance of these favors. We intend to hold this competition open for entries each month indefinitely, because we consider it one of the best features in any magazine now published. Making a symposium of a periodical is not a bad idea, for one can imagine a lot of clever and interesting women getting together and exchanging receipts, or repeating their domestic experiences, telling what has saved little Johnnie's life when overtaken with the croup, or how Imogene's skirt was lengthened when she had outgrown it. You have done this for us from month to month and we have passed the good word along to thousands of our subscribers. The helpfulness which you have given to them is incalculable in its benefits, and the bread which you have thus cast upon the waters will certainly return to you after many days in a tenfold blessing. To lend a helping hand to any struggler is to aid not only the one who receives, but the one who bestows.

The Competition Varied

In order to vary the programme somewhat, we will offer the prizes for the April number along the following lines:

(1) For the best (that is, the most helpful) paragraph upon any phase of house decoration or furnishing, representing economy and practicability, we will award the first prize of \$5.00.

(2) For the best rule to make a pie—not only crust but filling—combining novelty, economy, and clearness of

description, we will award the second prize of \$2.00.

(3) For the best method of improving a bad complexion by simple means that any woman may employ without injury, we will award the third prize of one year's subscription to the PICTORIAL REVIEW.

As hitherto, these paragraphs must be limited to 125 words, must be written only on one side of the paper, and must be strictly original.

In Motherland

We account ourselves as being peculiarly fortunate in having secured the services of Mrs. Mildred K. Smith to conduct the department entitled "In Motherland." Mrs. Smith is equipped by experience with an especial fitness for this position, and therefore her statements will have an authoritative value. She is the mother of several children, the wife of an eminent New York physician who happens to be one of the editors of that well-known journal of his profession, "The Medical Record," and has been his assistant in much of this work.

Talks to Our Girls

In this department also we have secured a new head, and again consider ourselves extremely happy in having effected such a satisfactory arrangement. Mrs. Margaret Sangster, who has written so much good motherly advice to girls, was appealed to and at once suggested Mrs. Eva Lovett, the author of that delightful little volume, "The Making of a Girl," as just the right person to conduct such a page for the PICTORIAL REVIEW. Mrs. Lovett is not only a most versatile writer, having contributed generously to current literature both in prose and verse, but is qualified to write to girls upon their own level. She has an attractive young daughter, who has just been graduated from Vassar and is directly in touch with whatever interests girls and conduces to their improvement.

Other New Contributors

Among the other new writers whose articles will enliven our pages for 1906 may be mentioned Mrs. Katharine E. Megee, now contributing a series of papers to our "Good Housekeeping" department upon the various methods of cooking as applied to the different foods, of which the initial article appears in this issue; Mrs. Mary Taylor-Ross, whose valuable work upon all sorts of household matters is too well known to require flattering comment from editors; Mrs. Alice Chittenden, who writes so charmingly upon preparing and equipping a home, and who will contribute a noteworthy series of papers; Mrs. Charlotte E. Chittenden, who, though bearing the same name, comes from a widely different section of the country and who writes quite as delightfully upon interior decoration.

Fiction and Verse

In addition to these serial articles, there will be many special features, and the fiction, as hitherto, will be selected with discrimination and care.

Our fashion department is acknowledged to be without a peer. Read the notes for renewals and subscription at the head of this page. To every new and old subscriber we wish to extend our cordial greeting,

A Happy New Year!

The Editor



1875

1876



1877

1878

Nos. 1875-1876 illustrate a charmingly simple evening gown of sheer mousseline having lace banding with tiny ruffles of the mousseline for the decoration, and worn over a foundation slip of soft taffetas.

The waist (No. 1875) is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre-back. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1876) is a circular gathered model in three sections, the lower edge of each section being trimmed with the banding and ruffles. The length of this skirt is 43 inches in the front and 47 inches in the back, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 5 yards of 21-inch material or 10 yards of 36-inch material, with 15 yards of insertion and 1 1/4 yards of 18-inch allover will be required.

Nos. 1877-1878. These numbers are combined to develop a dainty gown of radium silk, with wide lace edging and soft satin ribbon for trimming. The waist (No. 1877) has a fitted lining and a closing at the centre-front, under the ribbon decoration. Cross-wise tucks give a finish to the blouse, which is without an under-arm seam, being practically a one-piece waist. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1878) is a sectional circular model, finished with rows of shirring at the upper edge, which extend over the hips to yoke depth and having crosswise tucks at each section and at the hem, to correspond with the waist.

The length of this skirt is 43 inches in the front and 47 inches in the back, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 17 yards of 21-inch silk or 10 1/2 yards of 36-inch material will be required.

EVENING GOWNS.

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22.

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No. 5

The Qualities that Abide

By Katharine C. Brownell

"And one dear home—one saving ark,
Where love's true light at last I've found
Shining within, when all was dark
And comfortless, and stormy round."

Women do not seem to fully appreciate the power that the homely virtues exert over the hearts of men; they seem to imagine that it is only their beauty that can charm, but how often do we see men of great intellectual gifts completely dominated by the plain little women whom you would not turn to look at twice in the street. A man cannot but be greatly strengthened for his work when he has a wife like the one with whom Edmund Burke was blessed. He frequently declared that every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof. His wife managed so well his private affairs, that his mind was kept free for public duties.

Prince Bismarck used to say of his wife: "She it is who has made me what I am." She showed her love to him in many practical ways, not the least of which was in defending him from bores. An ambassador of one of the great Powers called on Bismarck, and, in the course of a rather long conversation, asked the Prince how he managed to get rid of troublesome visitors. "Oh, that is very simple," replied the Chancellor. "When my wife thinks that any one is staying too long, she merely sends for me, and thus the interview ends." At that moment a servant entered, and, bowing low, begged his master to favor the Princess with his presence for a few minutes. The ambassador blushed, as much as any diplomatist can blush, and at once withdrew, as gracefully as possible in the trying circumstances.

When the famous John Bright married, his bride said to him: "John, attend to thy business and thy public affairs, and I will provide for the house, and relieve thee from all cares at home." This is the sort of wife that enables a man to work and rule in Court, in camp, and in the world generally.

Almost every war which has been waged in the world, since the one for Helen of Troy, has been directly or indirectly caused by women. If this be too much to say, it is at least certain that women could have prevented these wars from taking place. If they all had united in refusing to give their love to soldiers and other fighting men, and there were no blacklegs among them, there would have been no wars. It is a fact, however, that in the Middle Ages the bright eyes of women rained influence and adjudged the prizes of tournaments, and that, even in this twentieth century of

Christianity, women get the blue-and-khaki fever, and dote upon the military. Is it any wonder that wars do not cease? So great is the power of love that a woman who loves, and is loved, can make a man and his life take almost any shape she likes. "Believe me," says Ruskin, addressing girls, "the whole course and character of your lovers' lives may be in your hands; what you would have them be they shall be, if you not only *desire* to have them so, but *deserve* to have them so."

A man who was competing for a government appointment was observed at the examination now and then to take something from his pocket. Whenever a stiff bit of work was reached, out came this mysterious something. An examiner,

suspecting that he was copying, asked to see what he had in his hand. The man blushed, and showed the portrait of the girl who was to become his wife if he gained the appointment. He was getting inspiration from the sweet face. This is an illustration of the power of love to urge us to be and to do our best.

It is said that Solomon owed his exceeding wisdom to the influence of his wives, but however that may be, it is certain that an intellectual life, however successful, requires the softening influence of a happy marriage to prevent its becoming sour and cynical. Tom Moore spoke for a large number of men of genius when he said that, having experienced the emptiness of applause and popularity, he found in his house something better than the world could give or take away.

It is often the case when you see a great man, like a ship, sailing proudly along the current of renown, that there is a little tug, his wife, whom you cannot see, but who is directing his movements, and supplying the motive power. This truth is well illustrated by an anecdote told of Lord Eldon. When he had received the great seal from the hand of the King, and was about to retire, he was addressed by his Majesty with the words: "Give my remembrance to Lady Eldon." The Chancellor, in acknowledging the condescension, intimated his ignorance of Lady Eldon's claim to such notice. "Yes, yes," the King answered; "I know how much I owe to Lady Eldon. I know that you would have made yourself a country curate, and that she has made you my Lord Chancellor."

One might easily multiply instances. It is said that the mother of the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire thus wrote to David Garrick: "It will to-morrow be one-and-twenty years since Lord Spencer married me, and I verily believe that we have neither of us repented of our lot from that time to this." Here was a case of love, not only overcoming the temptations of Court, but enabling a man to acquit himself well in a life that requires so much prudence and tact. We know how the great love she had for her husband was one element of the pure and elevating influence which Queen Victoria exercised, not only upon the life of her own Court, but upon that of all the Courts of Europe. This ennobling and purifying influence of love is not only personal, but an exemplar for other lives.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

New Year's Day is the day
Of the forward survey,
Of the glad some outlook that is brilliant and broad;
But the eve of New Year
Is the eve that we fear,
For the searchlight we cast on the road we have trod,
And our shame and dismay
O'er the backward survey.

O, the days that will come they uprise to the sight,
Bespangled before us and rich with delight,
Of laughter and luxury, beauty and wealth,
And bracing, enduring, extravagant health.
But the days that are done, they advance in their crowds—
Dead friends and dead foes in their memory-shrouds,
And we see how they failed us, or how we failed them,
Retrospectively gazing to praise or condemn.

We have drifted, perchance, from a source of mean thought,
On a course of mean chatter to follies unsought,
To falls of mean doings—deep seas that create
Of habit—conveniently stigmatized fate.
Engulfed, we are finally powerless, and pass
From this scene with the epitaph only: "Alas!"
Not the sin unpremeditated, single entombs:
Such a sin often sobers, ennobs, illumines.

May the backward survey,
Not the forward, to-day,
Animatingly occupy feelings and powers.
And throughout the New Year
May the Eve that we fear
Be foresighted, and, coming, give knowledge that ours
Is a rung higher trod
Up our ladder to God.

H. M. L. LANARK.



HOUSE DRESSES

Tissue Paper Patterns of These Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22

Nos. 1854-1739. These numbers illustrate a stylish house dress or shirt-waist suit of novelty mohair, with a crush girdle belt of soft-finished taffetas. The shirt-waist (No. 1854) is made over a fitted lining, which may be omitted. Clusters of narrow tucks in the waist and sleeve are the only decoration, and the closing is effected under the box-plait at the centre front. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1739) is a nine-gored model, having clusters of three tucks at each seam and an under-fold plait at the centre back. The length of this skirt is 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back. The pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 18 yards of 21-inch or 9 yards of 44-inch material will be required.

Dresses of this description are developed in challis, French flannel, light-weight serge, brilliantine, Henrietta, cashmere, moiré and taffetas, and are for either house or street wear, according to the material selected. In wool fabrics, machine stitching in strictly tailor fashion, as here portrayed, is the only trimming necessary. But for silk, stitched bands of cloth, or pipings of velvet would be effective.

Nos. 1855-1786. A dainty shirt-waist suit of checked taffetas, with pipings of a contrasting shade of satin-faced cloth is here portrayed. The waist (No. 1855) is a surplice model, laid in unstitched tucks and opening at the neck to reveal a chemisette and stock of fine tucked linen and a smart little bow tie of silk.

This pattern is made over a fitted lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1786) is a circular model with a box-plaited panel at the centre front and back and a fancy shaped yoke and trimming straps at the sides. This pattern is in the regulation length, that is 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back, and the sizes are 22, 24, 26, 28, and 30 inches, waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 18 yards of 21-inch silk with 3/4 yard 42-inch cloth for pipings, or 7 1/2 yards of 42-inch material will be required.

The Summit of Her Ambition A Story of Artist Life

By Davis Brainard

Chapter III

BUT when at last her object was attained, and a solitary sketch found favor in the eyes of the hanging committee of the Academy, the benefits were inestimable, and Marian's fortunes took a turn for the better. Marian only experienced a chastened joy, and it was her sisters who went mad with excitement. Gerald Preston was still abroad. After all these years it was hardly possible that he could care for her. It seemed as if she had only gained half of her life's ambition, and that not nearly the best half. Indeed, as the weeks went by Marian found her success very unsatisfying. She found that, since she might not have Gerald, she did not care a bit about being a successful artist, and that when Art failed to lead to happiness it proved itself but a sorry jade.

Yet Marian often went to look at her picture. She was still young enough to enjoy the contemplation of the outward sign of her success, even if the inward grace was denied her. She felt much like a young author who turns the leaves of his first book over and over again, trying to grow accustomed to seeing his name in print and to the look of familiar sentences in unfamiliar type.

One very wet afternoon in the Fall, Marian repaired to the Academy, feeling strangely oppressed and out of sorts. She felt her attitude toward the world to be mawkish, but she could not shake off her depression, and she sat down in a quiet corner, whence she could see her picture, and began to wonder what was the good of anything.

The galleries were half deserted, and the dull patter of the rain could be heard distinctly on the skylight. Everything was as gloomy as possible. Marian felt that her life was going to be empty and uninteresting henceforward, and she set to work reviewing the weary years during which she had worked so patiently, with a feeling akin to impatience—it was all so useless, yes, useless and wearing.

By degrees her usual bravery of spirit came back to her. After all, it was something to have made herself worthy of Gerald, even if he never knew it. She must be content with that.

With a sigh she rose preparatory to leaving the building, and then suddenly she sat down again, catching her breath with something akin to a sigh.

A tall, broad-shouldered man walked briskly into the gallery, looking neither to right nor left like the ordinary visitor at the Academy. He held his catalogue in his hand doubled back to mark a particular place, and he went quickly up to Marian's painting, as if that were all he cared about.

It was Preston. For a moment the room swam round before Marian's eyes, and a hundred defects in her picture, of which she had hitherto been unconscious, seemed to get up and knock her in the face. She had painted Kitty shelling peas under a tree in the orchard, and pausing,

SYNOPSIS.—Marian Pelton, an artist of ambition and a certain amount of talent, was beloved by Gerald Preston, who was double her age, but amply endowed with wealth. She was convinced that she did not love him in return, and was determined to succeed in her chosen profession. He was a good critic, and had endeavored to aid her in achieving her heart's desire. Her rejection of his offer of marriage, her consequent regret, her feverish desire to attain her ambition, and her subsequent success, were the circumstances narrated in Chapter II. At the opening of this concluding chapter she has been studying art conscientiously under competent masters in New York, and Preston, although not forgotten, has been traveling abroad, endeavoring to forget his disappointment by a constant change of scene.

with her head uplifted, to listen to a thrush just bursting into song on a bough above her. It was a masterpiece in its way—the soft greens of the background, the unconsciously graceful figure of the girl in her simple dress, the joyous surprise on her face, were all perfect. But Marian, looking with freshly-opened eyes, became suddenly aware that the high light on the crock which held the peas was too bright and that Kitty's left foot was out of drawing, and that a hundred and one things were wrong which she had hitherto felt to be right. She looked furtively at Gerald to see if he noticed them, too.

He was standing very still gazing at the picture, and in his face was an odd mixture of pleasure and pain that hurt her more than anything had ever hurt her before, and she wondered if she had been right in keeping him so long in suspense, even though her motives had been of the best.

Presently he turned and walked over to a lounge before the picture, with an odd uncertainty about his steps and a strange droop of his alert figure. He did not seem to notice anything or anybody except the picture, but just sat looking at it, his head bent and his brown, nervous hands lying limply in his lap.

The tears came into Marian's eyes. She had never seen a man suffer before, and she did not like it. Softly and swiftly she crossed the room, and, sitting down on the lounge beside him, slipped her hand into one of his.

"It is all your doing," she whispered brokenly. "I could never have painted it but for you."

He turned and looked at her sharply with a surprise which had not had time to realize its joys.

"What do you mean?" he asked somewhat sternly. He was thinking that no girl had a right to play with a man, for he dared not hope for anything better.

But Marian could not

tell what she meant. There was such a big lump in her throat, and her lips were trembling violently. She was half afraid she would break down utterly, and that would be such an ignominious thing to do at the Academy.

And Preston, looking at her very steadfastly, understood. For a long time he did not speak, only the sternness on his face gave way to something very sweet and tender, and presently a smile crept into his eyes. When he spoke Marian laughed through her tears.

"I wish this were the old nursery," he said ruefully, but there was an undertone of joy in his voice which made Marian understand for the first time in her life what a beautiful and wonderful thing it was to be a woman.

When Susan's letter announcing the engagement reached the family party at home the girls sat and stared at one another with an amazement too deep for words. Kitty declared that it would be a happy marriage, in spite of the disparity in ages, for, after all, union and sym-



"I COULD NEVER HAVE PAINTED IT BUT FOR YOU."

pathy in interests and aspirations is better than equality in age. And then she sighed.

As for Marian and Gerald, life seemed to have opened up such new and beautiful vistas that it was no longer mere commonplace existence, but touched with the rosy glow of happy dreams.

"And now, dear, I shall be able to gratify your highest ambitions," was his proud assertion when they sat discussing their future plans.

"The summit of my ambition will be reached, Gerald, if I can only make you happy!" she returned.



A THREE-QUARTER COAT AND A JACKET SUIT.

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For prices of Pinned Paper Patterns, see page 22.

No. 1849. A long semi-fitted coat of dark blue cheviot worn with a skirt of check mohair. This comfortable and practical wrap is developed without trimming of any kind, and is especially desirable for traveling, driving, automobiling and rainy-weather use. The pattern is adaptable to a variety of materials, and is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires $6\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 42-inch or $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 54-inch material.

Nos. 1850-1851. These numbers illustrate a stylish street suit of checked satin-faced cloth, with trimming of fancy silk braid. The

jacket, No. 1850, is a semi-fitted model known as the Pony Coat, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

The Skirt, No. 1851, is a two-piece circular model, with an inverted plait at the back. The length in front is 42 inches and in the back 45 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

For the medium size of this entire costume 7 yards of 42-inch material will be required.

New Year's Gayeties

DANCING THE OLD YEAR OUT

There is nothing like a dancing party to lend life and sparkle to the departure of the old year and the advent of the new. The Christmas decorations are still in place, and these may be supplemented with an additional amount of mistletoe, which is considered especially appropriate to this anniversary. Poinsettias also may lend their splendid color to the greens with fine decorative effect, and wide red ribbons and candles may be introduced into the table scheme. If there is a cotillon and favors, there are many dainty little souvenirs which are suitable for the time of year, among them sprigs of mistletoe having pearls for the berries as brooches or stick-pins, small ornamental leather books with pencils attached for "good resolutions," vanity mirrors, boxes of bonbons, bunches of red carnations, volumes of poems bound in red, silver pens or pencils. Then, too, there may be enumerated many acceptable favors which can be made from crêpe paper—handkerchief, glove, and veil cases for the young ladies, and collar and cuff boxes for the men. It is far better taste to give inexpensive favors, and is more frequently done than otherwise. The New Year's dance offers the most delightful opportunity of the whole year for a gay function, and it is customary for the women to wear their prettiest

By Linda MacGowan

new frocks on this occasion, for the debutantes to be made the queens of the ball, and for hostesses to provide elaborate feasting for those who dance the old year out, the new year in. Let the evening conclude with the Virginia Reel.

A CENTURY PARTY

An especially appropriate function for this date is what is known as a "Century Party." The guests may be requested in the invitations to represent in their costumes something illustrative of an historical event or special era in the world's history. This affords such wide range—including as it does everything historical in art, literature, music or the drama—that if fancy dress is adopted, as may be done, a very picturesque scene will result from the grouping of the figures. And these moving about in rooms that are brilliantly lighted and decked with the greens of the holiday season give charming effects. A guessing contest may be made one of the features of the evening, the guests being given pads or cards with pencils attached. Each card has a list of the names of the company with a blank space alongside, and the guests are expected to write down what every person present is supposed to represent. On this account it is important that each one shall be announced upon entering the room so that there may be no question about the identity of the individ-

uals, for the hostess probably will be too much engaged to introduce her guests in every instance, and unless there were a previous acquaintance it would be impossible to know the persons' names. Two guests (a man and a woman) after the guessing is done, are appointed to pass upon the cards and to award the prizes according to their merits. These prizes may represent something connected with the passage of time, as for instance a box labeled "Century Dictionary" and filled with salted nuts, or an hour-glass, or a paper-cutter shaped like a sickle, or a clock or a calendar. The consolation prize may be a dummy watch, or a jack-in-the-box with a label "1906" on his neck, or anything of the sort to promote laughter and "drive dull care away." The evening may conclude with dancing, and a quadrille or the lancers should be the close. A toast may be drunk at midnight to the New Year, and if there is any one with elocutionary ability among the guests, an appropriate recitation or a song may be delivered with telling effect as the lapse from the old to the new order of events occurs.

At New-Year's parties, the reading of sentiments embodied in verse, mesmerism and fortune-telling, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" with joined hands conclude the usual diversions for New Year's Eve.



From a Painting by Hernandos.

AN ANTIQUE DANCE IN THE TIME OF THE DIRECTORY IN FRANCE

Famous Sayings for New-Year's Mottos

"Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment."—Shakespeare.

"Look not mournfully into the past; it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present; it is thine."—Longfellow.

"Mean to be something with all your might."—Phillips Brooks.

"Let us have the faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."—Lincoln.

"Develop great characters in simple duties and in inconspicuous trials."—Myers.

"Be true to the best of yourself, fearing and desiring nothing, but living up to your nature, and satisfied therewith."—Marcus Aurelius.

The Latest Sleeves and Three Dressy Gowns

No. 1874. Ladies' Shirt Waist Sleeve without a lining and closing at the side with buttons and cord loops. This is an excellent model for the separate blouse or shirt-

waist of silk light-weight wool, or crepon fabrics. As illustrated, China silk and insertion bands of Val lace were used for its develop-

ment. The pattern is cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure and will require 1½ yards of 36-inch material or 2 yards of 27-inch material, with 10 yards for insertion.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1872 is a Ladies' Coat or Jacket Sleeve in three-quarter length. The mode would be especially good in an Eton or Pony coat of silk or velvet, and is cut in one size only to correspond with 36-inch bust measure. The pattern requires 1¼ yards of 42-inch material and ½ yard 20-inch plaid taffetas.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1873. Ladies' Dress Sleeve in elbow length, with fitted lining. A suitable sleeve for a dressy waist, a dancing frock or evening dress. Cut in one size only, to correspond with 36-inch bust measure, and requiring 1½ yards of 18-inch all-over and 6 yards of insertion if made as illustrated.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1871. Ladies' Elbow-Length Dress Sleeve, with fitted lining. Cut in one size only, to correspond with 36-inch bust measure and requiring 1½ yards of 27-inch material and 5 yards of edging.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1838. Ladies' Dress Sleeve to be made full length or three-quarter length. Cut in one size only. Two yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1836. Ladies' Dress Sleeve. Cut in one size only. Requires 1¼ yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard allover.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1837. Ladies' Three-quarter Sleeve. Coat or jacket sleeve.

Cut in one size only. Two yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Price, 10 cents.

Nos. 1820-1821. Ladies' Afternoon Frock or Shirt-Waist Suit of French challis, with eyelet embroidery on taffetas for the yoke and skirt straps. Frocks of this description are most convenient garments, as they may be utilized for many different occasions and always be in good style. For the informal at-homes, afternoon visiting, theatre parties and small receptions, the mode is especially advised. The waist, No. 1820, is adjusted over a fitted lining, closes in the back and has elbow sleeves. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1821, is cut in five gores and has deep tucks above the hem. The length in front is 42

any dressy occasion. The waist, No. 1744, is a simple blouse, gathered at the shoulder, closing at the



Waist No. 1818 Skirt No. 1819

centre-back and made without a lining. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure, and size 36 requires 5 yards of allover lace.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1879, is a new Princess model having a box-plaited front and back gore and side plait on each hip and trimming straps that may be omitted. The skirt is in the regulation length,



Waist No. 1820 Skirt No. 1821

inches and in back 45 inches, and the skirt is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, waist measure.

For the medium size of this entire costume 13 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Nos. 1816-1817. Ladies' Evening Gown of soft-finished silk in pale lilac, with decorations of Liberty satin ribbon of the same shade. The waist, No. 1816, is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre back, it is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1817, is a one-piece circular model, with deep ruffles set on in a scallop outline. The length in front is 43 inches and in back 48 inches, and the sizes are 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

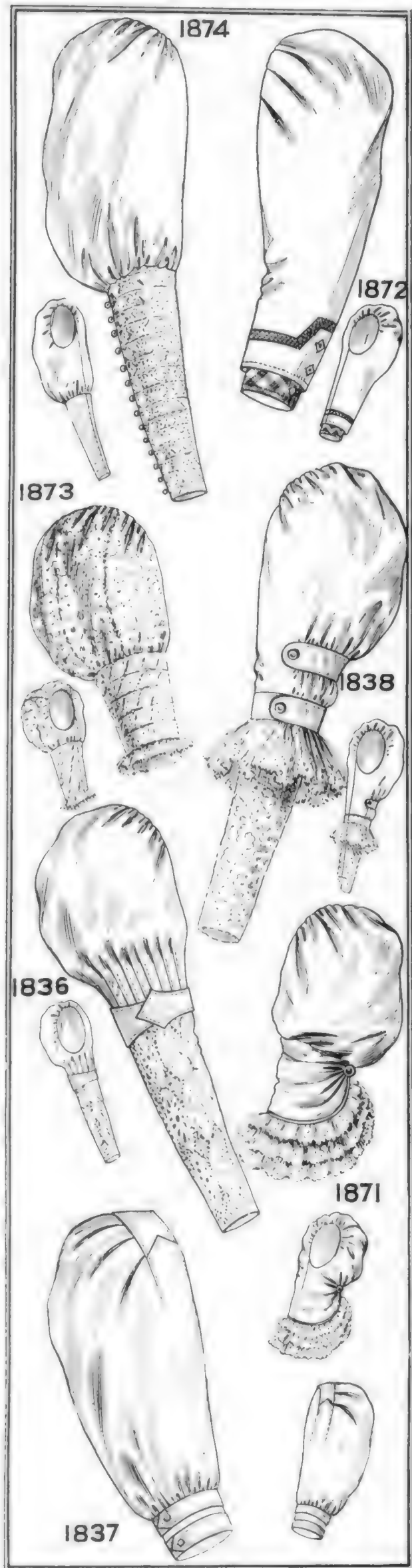
For the medium size of this entire costume 20 yards of 20-inch silk will be required. Veiling, albatross, crêpe de Chine, and satin de luxe, would make up well in this mode.

Nos. 1744-1879. These numbers illustrate a smart gown of satin-faced cloth and lace suitable for



Waist No. 1744 Skirt No. 1879

42 inches in front and 45 inches in back, but is perforated for a short walking length. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 7 yards of 42-inch material. Price, 15 cents



It was a clear, bright Winter day, but there was no snow on the ground. The sun was shining and the sky was intensely, frostily blue.

Just half-way up the hill, at a spot where an unfrequented road led direct to the grass-grown ruins of an old Indian encampment, stood the Bainbridge homestead. It was a low, picturesque house, strongly built, to resist the Winter gales, and boasting two gabled wings, which had a quaint resemblance to brooding eyebrows. The front of the house was overgrown with a hardy, small-leaved ivy; no other creeper would flourish in the keen wind.

To the left the farm buildings clustered in a small, compact mass. The dwelling-house was separate, hence no farmyard litter marred its dainty neatness. Between the farm and the road lay a tangle of creepers and ferns fenced off at the bottom by a moss-grown mill-race, whence a footpath led straight up by a short cut to the old Indian village.

The place was far remote from other human dwellings, and there brooded over it a strange calm. The gales had not yet begun, and for some weeks there had been a spell of fine, clear weather, which had rejoiced the heart of old Mary, Mildred Bainbridge's right-hand and factotum. For Mary was seriously of opinion that witches rode on the Winter storm-winds, bewitching the cattle, so that they frisked and danced like things possessed, and refused to let down their milk.

Mary was standing now in the cool dairy, with its tiled walls and shelves of clean, gray slate. Her churning was done, and she was shaping the pats of butter with firm, capable hands, ready for market day. A moment later, and there was the sound of another footstep on the stone floor as Mildred entered the dairy.

"I've come to ask you to give me an early dinner to-day, Mary," she said. "I'm driving Jetty down to Allenboro'. Mr. Willis comes to-night."

Mary glanced up at her admiringly as she stood there. Mildred was small and slender, with a graceful, willowy figure, and brown hair that waved softly round her delicate oval face. Her eyes were a clear hazel, and her skin was fair and unlined. She wore a clinging dress of soft gray woollen stuff, which suited her well.

"And why can't Mr. Willis come here first?" questioned Mary. "Surely it would be more fitting that he should seek you in your own house—"

"It was I who arranged to go to Allenboro'," interrupted Mildred. "Miss Susie and Miss Martha would be so disappointed if I took him away from them the first night."

There was no animation in her tone, her cheek did not flush, nor her eye brighten, as she mentioned her lover's name. The freshness of the emotions is apt to be a little dulled after ten years of waiting.

"Well, that's as may be," went on Mary, savagely punching the butter, and nodding her head as one who could say much more, and she would. Mildred smiled faintly as she passed out of the dairy.

She took her way out of the kitchen, and ascended the steep stair that led to her own room, a dainty chamber that nestled beneath one of the



Off with the Old Love

By M. V. Vernon

overhanging gables. She went to an old oak chest that stood beside the bed. Lifting the lid, she took out a parcel.

She untied the string, and revealed a magnificent dress-piece of brilliant orange silk, which might have suited an Eastern princess, but would certainly have altogether extinguished her own small, quiet personality. Mildred had a fine instinct for good clothes and wore them stylishly. She smiled a little, half sadly, as she absently stroked the folds of the splendid fabric. Then she drew from her pocket an envelope and took out a photograph.

She looked at it long and earnestly.

"When I come back to marry you, Mildred, I shall be a successful man," she said, slowly. "That was what Willis said when he went away ten years ago, and now he has accomplished it. I—I wish I cared more about that kind of success," and she heaved a little sigh.

The face in the photograph was eminently that of a man destined "to get on in the world." The square brow, the close-set eyes, the firm lips, all indicated power and determination, but the face lacked some indefinable quality of sympathy and comprehension.

"Perhaps he has changed since this was taken," said Mildred to herself, meditatively. "It is—let me see—three years old. I don't feel, somehow, as though we should understand one another very well."

Then she put on her long, dark gray cloak, with its scarlet hood and lining, and, going swiftly downstairs, stepped out on to the grassy path that led to the old ruin which indicated it had formerly been an Indian camp.

Up, up she went, the air striking ever more keen and fresh as she neared that mysterious region of old time, which was one of her favorite haunts. Arrived, she stood awhile and looked around her. Away to the west stretched the dim blue peaks of far-off hills, and at her feet lay the grassy circles still strangely perfect, ranged one within another. She drew in a long breath of the life-giving air as she stood alone upon the hilly summit.

"I sometimes wish one could live up here in the clouds," she said to herself, as the wind whirled back the long folds of her cloak, revealing the symmetry of the slight figure.

"And why not?" said a voice below her.

She started and flushed as the familiar tone fell upon her ear. A moment later Richard Marling stepped from the shadow of a mound.

His voice was strangely magnetic in quality, and his smile singularly winning. An unaccountable feeling of contentment and restfulness stole over Mildred as he stood there beside her, looking down into her eyes.

He held out a bunch of Autumn violets, which diffused a rare and delicate perfume.

Mildred thanked him, flushing, as she pinned the flowers into the bosom of her dress.

"Why not always up on the heights?" he asked, reverting to her uttered thought.

Her answer, when it came, did not seem apposite.

"Willis is coming here to-day," she said. "I am going to Allenboro' this afternoon to spend some days with his sisters. So I haven't any time to be transcendental at the present moment."

The tone was repressive, and Richard's face clouded.

"I—I do not think I shall be here much longer," she said, nervously, her fingers playing with a blade of grass. "Willis and I have been engaged so long—ten years—" She did not finish her sentence.

"Ten years!" echoed Richard. "And you have been alone here, all that time, waiting. Are you ready for the new life and its changes?"

The tone of his question was curt, imperative; his eyes did not seek hers. There was a pause; then suddenly Richard, with a movement which he could not control, stooped, and passionately kissed the little hand that rested on the grassy bank.

Mildred started round and faced him, flushing crimson. The blue eyes were looking into her face with an expression of agonized love and longing that she could not misunderstand.

"Oh!" she cried, "you had no right—you—I—"

"It's no use keeping it in any longer," he burst out. "I can't play any longer at being merely your friend. I love you with every pulse, with every heart-beat, with every breath of my life—"

She put up her hand to check the passionate flow of words, but he would not be stopped.

"I think I have always loved you like this," he went on. "I tried to think it was only friendship when I knew you were not free, but it was no use. If you knew how I have longed to take you in my arms, and hold you against my breast, and take care of you! And that—" He broke off. "I will go away and leave you now, and you must try not to hate me for telling you this. We shall not meet again."

She turned to him, her eyes swimming in reproachful tears.

"I never dreamt of this," she said. "I thought you were just my friend, the truest friend I have ever had—"

"The one who has loved you most, at all events," he went on, hoarsely; "the one who would never have left you ten years in loneliness. Good heavens! the very thought of it—"

She silenced him with a gesture.

"I think we had better part now," she said. "Anything more you may say will only give us both pain."

(Continued on page 15.)



SHIRT-WAIST SUITS OF SILK AND WOOL.

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs 15 cents for each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22.

Nos. 1860-1861. Picture a simple, yet stylish shirt-waist suit of moiré silk, with chemisette and stock of heavy lace. The waist, No. 1860, is a plain shirt-waist model made over a fitted lining, closing at the centre-front and having a fancy shawl collar and elbow sleeves. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt, No. 1861, has a box-plaited front and back gore and sectional circular sides, with deep tucks at the lower edge of each section. The length of this skirt is 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire suit 20 yards of 21-inch silk or 11 yards of 42-inch material will be required with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 18-inch all-over and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of soft silk for trimming. Other desirable fabrics for the development of this mode are challis, French flannel, albatross, wool veiling, Henrietta or taffetas.

No. 1862-1863. These numbers portray a smart tailor-finished shirt-waist suit of dark blue mohair with trimming of plaid taffetas in blue and gold. The waist, No. 1862, is made over a fitted lining, which may be omitted, and closes under the box plait at the centre-front. Wide tucks in the front and back have small trimming straps arranged to yoke depth under the edge of each tuck. The sleeve is a one-piece puff of moderate size, having a straight cuff of the taffetas with a trimming strap of cloth which fastens over the opening with fancy buttons. This pattern is in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The Skirt, No. 1863, has a panel front gore in two sections; the side gore is laid in a cluster of three tucks and the back is an inverted plait. The length of this skirt is 42 inches in front and 45 inches in back, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 12 yards of 36-inch or 9 yards of 42-inch material with 2 yards of 20-inch silk will be required.

Velveteen is used extensively for shirt-waist suits, and would develop attractively in this mode, with satin-faced cloth for the trimming in place of the plaid taffetas. Brilliantine, light weight serge, French flannel, Henrietta, challis and taffetas or moiré silk, would be in good style for these numbers.

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(Continued from page 13.)

He turned to go, and acting on a sudden impulse, she held out her hand. He took and clasped it mutely. Then he turned and walked slowly down the hill, without a backward glance.

Mildred stood there, watching his receding figure. She was aware of a dull, heavy pain at her heart, a weary consciousness that the world was wrong, and that life was going to be too hard for her.

At last she made her way home, along the grassy path, and after a pretence of a meal stepped into her run-about, to which Jetty was attached, and, taking the reins, started for Allenboro'.

Mildred drove on slowly, until, about an hour after she had left the farm, she reached the outskirts of the little town of Allenboro'.

Driving past the quaint old market, and leaving behind her several gabled houses, she drew up before a dwelling which stood a little apart from its fellows, and which was distinguished by a weather-beaten green front door, whereon hung a knocker of polished brass, surmounted by a realistic devil's head. Here the girl stepped down with a little bag in her hand. Knotting the reins, she laid them over Jetty's back, and patted the old pony gently.

"Home, Jetty!" she said, and the intelligent creature, with an assenting toss of her head, turned round and was soon trotting leisurely homeward.

Mildred made her way over the snowy flags, and, lifting the knocker, gave three short taps. A trim maid admitted her, and a moment later Miss Susie and Miss Martha Graham were in the hall to welcome her.

"Come in at once out of the cold, dear," pleaded Miss Susie, as she drew her visitor into the sitting-room. "We had hoped you would be earlier."

Mildred murmured an apology, then with difficulty repressed a start, as the lamplight revealed to her the two little ladies, each clad in a wonderful rustling black brocade, richly besprent with large purple flowers. So small were the sisters, and so aggressive the pattern of the fabric, that a single flower and its foliage could scarcely be accommodated in the space between their shoulders. And above these dazzling splendors ap-

peared two gentle, old-fashioned, mousey little faces, each somewhat obscured by the glories of a much be-ribboned cap. The effect was stupendous.

"I see that you are looking at our dresses, dear," said Miss Susie, with modest pride. "They were Willis's present, and we were anxious to wear them to-night out of compliment to him. You didn't think of the yellow silk?" hesitatingly.

Mildred smiled.

"It would have extinguished me altogether, I fear," she said. "I must save it for some grand ball."

Unfastening the clasp at her throat, she threw back her cape, revealing the dainty gray and white dress.

Miss Susie gazed at her admiringly.

"You always look sweet, my dear," she said, "and those violets—"

Mildred started and flushed deeply. She had forgotten to remove Richard's gift. She put up her hand instinctively, then slowly withdrew it.

The sisters escorted her upstairs, and left her in the bed-chamber they had prepared for her. A few moments later she joined them in the parlor.

Each sister had by her a stout gray stocking, half-knitted, but the pins lay idle. Miss Martha declared herself to be "all of a flutter," and proved the fact by bustling backwards and forwards from room to room, hovering round the tea-table, with its dainty china and silver, and rich store of good things; toasting the unimaginably hideous wool-work slippers which had been so lovingly perpetrated for the expected Willis.

It was New Year's evening, and the sisters became reminiscent of other anniversaries.

At last, after a seemingly endless period of waiting, the bell rang, and in another second the two old ladies were in the hall, while Willis followed at a little distance.

The entrance, the greetings, the tearful embraces of the little ladies, all passed like a dream, and Mildred was conscious of a bearded face that brushed her own, as her lover stooped to kiss her.

The world had indeed dealt kindly with Willis Graham. There he stood, stalwart, ruddy, and prosperous. His clothes were ostentatiously new; there was a massive gold chain across his waist-

coat, and a huge signet ring upon his little finger. His general air of success and conscious well-being was rather overpowering; Mildred felt as if she were standing in a full blaze of unshaded gas-light.

The first few moments passed in a tumult of eager questions and answers between brother and sisters, Mildred standing silent the while. Then Willis was borne off upstairs, and after he had removed the dust of travel he was called down to partake of a sumptuous tea, to which he did full justice. As soon as the meal was over the four withdrew into the best parlor, and then the sisters, acting in unison, in a spirit of heroic self-sacrifice previously agreed upon, prepared to go.

"You and Mildred must have much to say to one another, Willis," said Miss Susie. "We will leave you awhile together."

Then, followed by Miss Martha, she left the room.

Mildred looked at Willis.

Willis looked at Mildred.

Then he got up from his seat, and, crossing the room, took his place upon the sofa at her side.

"There's time for many changes in ten years, Mildred," he began, playing somewhat nervously with his watch-chain.

"There is indeed," said Mildred, mechanically.

"You've changed less than I expected," he went on; "you're prettier"—with a critical, half-approving glance, under which Mildred sat, cold and still—"but you're just as quiet and plain in your style as ever. But we'll soon change all that once we have you out in Mexico."

Mildred looked up. Had Willis met her eyes he might have not altogether liked their expression.

"I'm a rich man now," he continued, "and I'd like my wife to do me credit. Why, there's Lockett, a fellow I know out there. He declares he owes half his success to Mrs. L. Fine, tall, dressy woman she is; latest Paris fashions, all paid for, and Lockett lets 'em know it."

"Indeed?" was all of Mildred's reply.

"She'll be a good friend for you," continued Willis; "put you up to lots of little social dodges, and show you how to do the thing in style. You'll queen it with the best of them after a while."

(Continued on page 17.)



(Drawn by Paul Hardy.)

A WEDDING PROCESSION IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Street Suits and Skirts



Empire Coat No. 1662. Skirt No. 1802

Nos. 1662-1802. Ladies' Street Suit of fancy kersey with collar and cuffs of a contrasting shade of velvet. The coat, No. 1662, is an Empire model and is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1802, is cut in seven gores and has a cluster of two tucks at each seam. There is an inverted plait at the back, and the pattern is 42 inches long in front and 45 inches in back. Cut

The skirt, No. 1812, is in 21 gores and is called the Ripple skirt. The length in front is 41 inches and in back 43 inches, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches, waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 10 yards of 44-inch material will be required. Fancy



Box Jacket No. 1644. Walking Skirt No. 1812

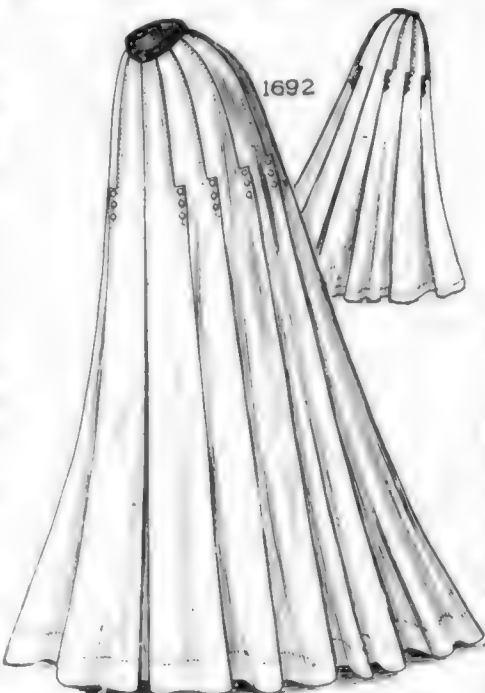
checked kersey, Oxford suiting, storm serge and corduroy would make up well in this mode.

No. 1692. Ladies' Plaited Skirt of moiré silk made with gores, each gore forming a side plait below the hip line. The length of this skirt is 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 9 yards of 44-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1813. Ladies' Skirt in twelve gores, the alternate side gores lengthened by a shaped extension flounce section, laid to an inverted plait. Length in front, 42 inches; length in back, 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 6¾ yards of 42-inch, or 5¾ yards of 54-inch material. Pictured in white mohair.

Price, 15 cents.



Skirt No. 1692

in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For this entire suit in the medium size 10 yards of 44-inch material will be required. Broadcloth, cheviot, Oxford suiting and velvet are suggested for reproduction.

No. 1676. Ladies' Skirt of satin-faced cloth. This skirt is in eight gores with applied box-plaited sections and fancy trimming straps of contrasting velvet. The length in the front is 42 inches, and in the back 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Size 26 requires 7 yards of 42-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

Nos. 1644-1812. Ladies' Walking or Skating Costume of brown cheviot. The jacket, No. 1644, is a loose box model cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1811. Ladies' Skirt, with circular front and sides, and tucked back gore. A suitable model for cloth, silk or velvet. Length in front, 42 inches; length in back, 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 6 yards of 42-inch or 4¾ yards of 54-inch and ¾ yard extra of 42-inch for fold.

Price, 15 cents.

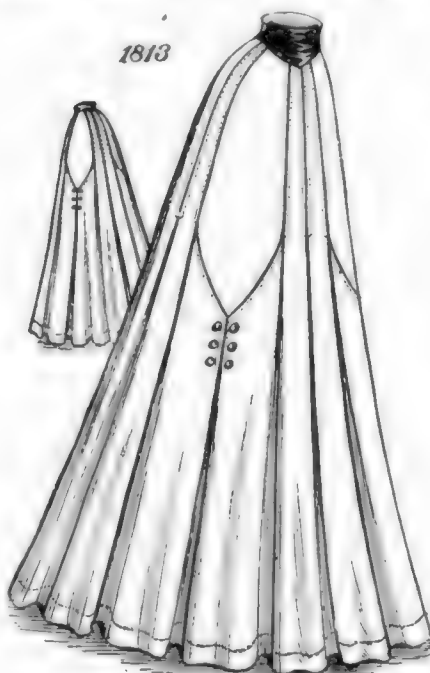
Nos. 1803-1804. Ladies' Jacket Suit of almond-green broadcloth, vest of gold embroidered cloth and strappings of fancy silk braid. The jacket, No. 1803, known as the Pony Coat, is the newest mode of short jacket, it is semi-fitted and



Jacket No. 1803. Skirt No. 1804

No. 1812. Ladies' Twenty-one Gored Skirt, in walking length and with habit back. Length in front, 41 inches; length in back, 43 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 8 yards of 44 inch or 6¾ yards of 54-inch material. Material without a nap or figure with an up or down 4¼ yards of 54-inch wide will be required.

Price, 15 cents.

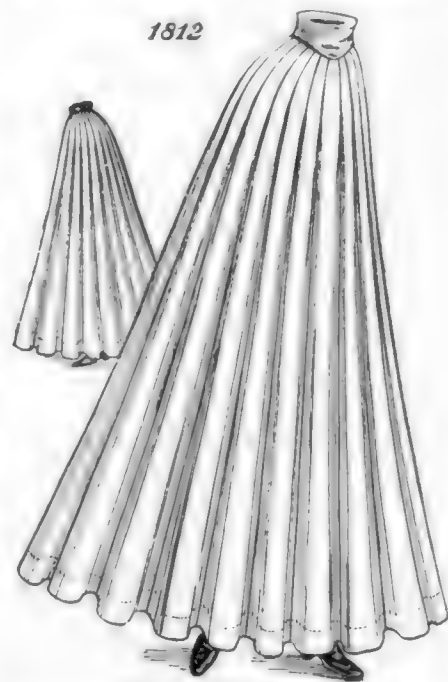


Skirt No. 1813

has a three-quarter sleeve. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt, No. 1804, is in six



Walking Skirt No. 1812



Skirt No. 1811

gores, with inverted box-plaits at each seam, below the hip and an inverted plait at back. Length in front, 42 inches; length in back, 45 inches. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches, waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For medium size of this entire costume 9½ yards of 44-inch material will be required.

Our February Cover

This month's cover pictures a smart skating costume suitable, also, for all out-door uses. An exquisite shade of red broadcloth developed the skirt, and the trimming was of fancy black silk braid and white soutache.

Velvet and fancy silk braid was combined with ermine to produce the effective jacket.

The skirt is a princess model in six gores, the front and back gores each forming a narrow box plait, the side gores form a side plait to give extra fullness at the hem, and a trimming strap covers the darts at the side front. This skirt is No. 1879, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches, waist measure. The skirt is in two lengths and is differently illustrated on page 12. Tissue Paper Pattern, 15 cents. For pinned paper pattern price of this and the jacket, which is not cut in tissue paper, see page 22.

(Continued from page 15.)

He went on quite happily, entirely oblivious of the one-sided nature of the conversation, while Mildred grew hot, and cold, and miserable, and longed desperately for Miss Susie and Miss Martha to come back. She was just beginning to feel that she could not bear it any longer when there was a little studied fumbling at the door handle, and Miss Martha and Miss Susie smiling apologetically, re-entered the room.

"It is getting late, Mildred, dear," said Miss Martha, "and we think Willis must feel tired after his journey. Shall we say good-night?"

Then the sisters escorted the girl up to bed. As soon as she was alone Mildred flung herself down by the fire, staring before her with hard, unseeing eyes. She lay there, motionless and silent, until the red glow became dim and the dying embers tinkled one by one on the hearth, fading into chill blackness. Then she gave a little shiver, and sat up, pillowing her head upon her hand. As yet she would not allow herself to think or to face the future. She would be brave, she would—here her hand came into contact with something cool and soft. She started, and with a swift movement drew from her neck the little bunch of violets. Then a strong shudder ran through her, and, pressing the flowers against her lips, she broke into a passion of fruitless tears.

"Richard!" she cried. "Richard!"

* * * * *

Two or three days passed uneventfully enough. The rift between Mildred and Willis widened perceptibly, although he was quite unconscious of its existence. Mildred, on her part, did her best to interest herself in what concerned him, but the effort told upon her terribly, and the kind little sisters marked with concern her pale face and languid mien.

"My dear, you're not looking well," said Miss Susie, at last, anxiously. "Is—"

"I think I'd better go home," interrupted Mildred, nervously. "I love being with you, but—but—I feel as if I needed the hill air again to wake me up a little."

Miss Susie looked at her sadly as she stifled a sigh. So Mildred packed her bag, and that afternoon Willis drove her back along the white road and up the winding hillside to the farm.

She drew a long, silent breath of relief as the familiar gables came in sight. Willis eyed the place critically.

"Not at all a bad house in its way," he said; "it should fetch a tidy price as a going concern. Mary's butter is as good as ever?"

Mildred made no answer, for they had just reached the door, and Mary, who had seen them coming, was waiting to greet them.

"Eh, Mr. Willis, how you've grown!" she exclaimed. "A slip of a lad you was when you went away, and now—"

Her sentence ended in an expressive pause, as her quick glance took in his solid proportions. "If Miss Mildred'll take you into the parlor," she went on, "I'll see you have a cup of tea in double quick time."

Then they had their tea, and after it was over Willis started on a tour of inspection.

"I'll just take a look round the place," he said, "and give you an idea as to what it should bring when you put it up to auction, Mildred. You won't want to be saddled with it once we're out in Mexico."

She watched the door close behind him; then a fierce, hunted expression came into her eyes, and she clinched her hands on her lap. "I won't bear it, I won't!" she said to herself. The thought of herself as the bride of Willis became unbearable.

Half an hour later Willis re-entered the room. He had a notebook and pencil in his hand, and his expression was cheerful and business-like.

"I've been adding it all up," he said, "and it ought to bring a good round sum; you and Mary have managed things amazingly well between you.



MILDRED

Mary'll make a fine housekeeper if she'll come with you. So that's all settled," and he rubbed his hands complacently and bent forward to give Mildred an approving kiss.

Evading it, she stood up and faced him.

"I was born here, Willis," she said, "and I love every stick and stone of the old place. And—and—it's no use trying to keep it up any longer. I can't marry you."

He gave a great start, and his florid face became crimson.

"You can't marry me?" he echoed. "Here, I've waited ten years for you, and toiled and slaved till I've made myself a rich man, all for you, and now you turn round and say you can't marry me. Why not, I should like to know? Ain't I good enough for you?"

Justly aggrieved, and swelling with conscious worthiness, he waited for her answer. It was long in coming.

"The fact is, Willis," she said at last, slowly, "you're too good. I could never be the kind of wife you would expect." ("You need some one to match the yellow silk," was her unspoken thought.) "I'm too small, and quiet, and dowdy. I should never reflect credit on you, nor increase your social standing."

"You'd soon learn," he said, eagerly. "You're pretty and ladylike enough, and Mrs. Luckett would soon put you up to a thing or two about dressing, and entertaining, and cutting a dash."

He waited, hopefully. Mildred shook her head. "You're very good, Willis," she said again, "and I don't want to seem ungrateful; but it's no use. We have drifted so far apart that our paths can never meet again. I shall always wish you well, but I cannot be your wife."

His eyes wandered over the pretty, slight figure, as she stood before him with a great bunch

of chrysanthemums in her hands and slightly contracted brows; for a moment he became dimly conscious of her charm and regretful for his loss.

"You mean it?" he questioned, sullenly.

"Indeed I mean it," she answered. "You will soon find a more suitable wife who will give you all you require, and make you happy."

He rose and held out his hand.

"Well, Mildred, I think you are making a mistake," he said, "and I'm sorry for it. But if you think better of it you've only to let me know."

For the moment he had laid aside his air of pompous self-sufficiency, and had become once more the Willis of old time.

"Good-bye," she said. "You may think I am treating you badly, but you'll thank me some day for having refused to spoil your life."

"Good-bye," he said, brusquely, and was gone.

When Mildred told the news to Mary, she had to submit to be kissed and cried over by her faithful companion, whose mingled feelings of delight and disappointment were beyond understanding.

"You'll be dull and quiet enough this Winter, Miss Mildred, I reckon," she said at length, wiping away her tears, "with Mr. Willis away for good and all, and the schoolmaster gone to foreign parts. There'll be no more readings for you."

Mildred's heart gave a great leap, and she flushed hotly, and looked away.

"Mr. Marling gone abroad?"

"Yes," nodded Mary. "He's given up the house, and they're saying he's taken the lads to Germany for a year or two. He's weary of the place, I reckon; it's dull enough for a young man."

And she returned to her kitchen, while Mildred, a dull pain at her heart, ascended to her own room.

She pulled herself together, and slipped on her hat and cape.

"I'll go up to the old Indian village for a breath of air," she said; "up on the height once more, and then back to the humdrum round of everyday life."

The afternoon was very chill and gray, and a wet-mist hung in the wind that blew over the hill. She drew her cloak around her, and shivered as she made her way upward, a little lonely figure on the bleak hillside. There was no play of light and shade over the surface of the plain below; all was hid in deep, rolling mist. The grassy mound felt dank and clammy as she leaned against it, forlorn and depressed.

A moment later she started from her reverie with a little cry, for out of the dimness a man's figure loomed darkly. He drew nearer and nearer, and as he approached her Mildred shrank in surprise and terror, for surely Richard Marling's wraith was before her.

Dim, gray, and sorrowful, the apparition stood there on the lonely hill, and as she feared it, mute and awe-struck, it spoke, and the voice was the living voice of the man she loved.

"Forgive me," he said, huskily. "I saw you come up here, and—and I had to follow you to say good-bye."

"Then you are going away?" she said, in faltering tones.

He bowed his head in assent. There was a look of dumb anguish in the blue eyes.

"I can't be here at the time of your marriage. When it is all over, and you are far away, perhaps I may come back."

"There—there has been a change," said Mildred, very low. "I am not going to be married; I—"

The sentence remained unfinished, for in another second Richard had her in his arms, held close against his breast, and as their lips met in one long, passionate kiss she knew that her loneliness was at an end for ever.

They were married in the early Spring, and there was never a sweeter, lovelier bride than Mildred. The farm has since become a happy home for successive generations of long-legged boys, who vote Richard the jolliest of tutors, and uniformly adore his wife.



No. 1843. French Flannel Shirt-Waist in bright red, worn with a four-in-hand tie of plaid silk. Yoke shirt-waists of this description are to be worn extensively in the early Spring for golfing, tennis and other out-door sports, and the model is particularly smart and stylish for such use and for general wear. The pattern is developed without a body lining and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material. Such materials as mohair, brilliantine, challis and cashmere are also suggested for reproduction, as well as mercerized madras, percale and other cotton shirtings.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1844. A smart shirt-waist of striped flannel,



with pipings of silk and tiny silk buttons for decoration. The waist is laid in tucks, back and front, and has a side-front closing under the shaped trimming strap. The sleeve is the regulation high-cuffed one-piece bishop model now in vogue, and closing at the side, under the trimming strap. This pattern is without a body lining, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1845. Plain tailored shirt-waist, with shirt sleeves and a smart little pocket on the left side, similar to those seen on gentlemen's negligée shirts. This pattern is without a body lining, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32-inch material or 4 yards of 27-inch material. Wash flannel, challis, cashmere, mohair, albatross, wash silk, madras and percale are desirable materials for reproduction.

Price, 15 cents.

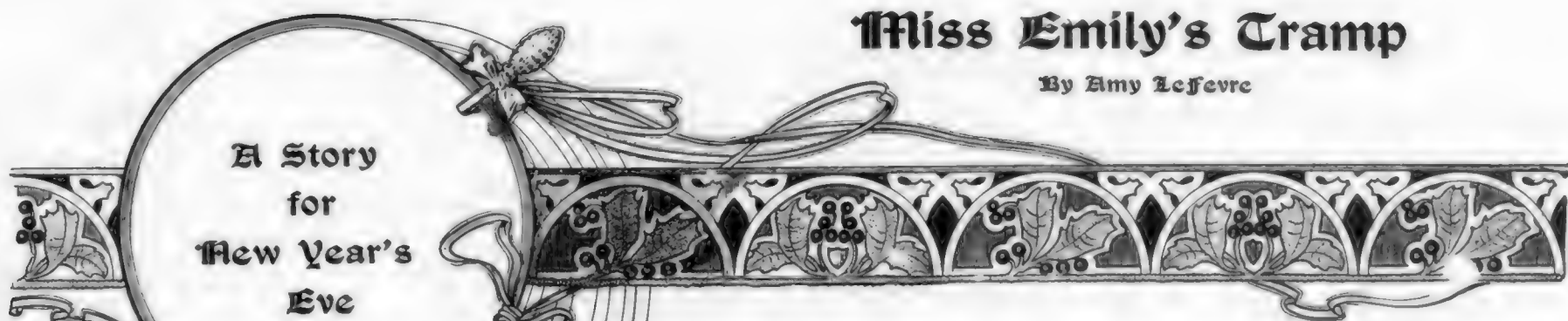


TAILORED SHIRT-WAISTS

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22.

Miss Emily's Tramp

By Amy Lefevre



The small house was situated on the high road, a quarter of a mile from a farmhouse on one side, and half a mile from the parsonage on the other. There was only a narrow flower-bed in front, and the doorstep led directly on to the road. A green railing protected the flowers from the passer-by. Behind the house was a small shady garden, but the sun beat fiercely on the front windows in Summer, and the green shutters alone afforded a measure of coolness within.

Life went on very quietly inside its walls, for the only occupants were Miss Emily Warner and her maid. Miss Emily's weeks were pretty much the same. Sunday she appeared in black silk, went to church morning and evening, and took a nap in the afternoon over the ponderous works of some old divine. On Monday she did her accounts, paid her weekly bills, and spent hours over sundry odd nickels and dimes that had a miraculous way of vanishing into space instead of reposing in the stout little leather purse that was always brought out to prove the correctness of the balance. Tuesday afternoon was the time fixed for the weekly missionary working party at the parsonage. Miss Emily never missed this: it was the one little dissipation of the week. Tea, and talk, listening to missionary news, were all most entrancing; and she returned home with a pink flush on her cheeks and a bright sparkle in her eyes, that made her almost pretty.

Wednesday was the day the carrier called for commissions in the neighboring town; it was also the day for cleaning up the store cupboard, and mending the house linen. Miss Emily prided herself upon her orderly methodical ways, and would never allow anything to interfere with her usual routine. Thursday was Bruce's washing day, and as he was a dog who heartily hated cleanliness, he always led his little mistress a fine dance through house and garden, and every species of hiding-place, before he could finally be captured. Friday was Betty's afternoon out. She was a tall big-boned Scotchwoman, and had a married sister living on a farm a couple of miles away. Miss Emily always had cold meat on that day and a rice pudding, and Betty would get ready the tea-tray and bring it in at two o'clock, after which she would decamp, and not return till seven o'clock in the evening. Saturday was the day Miss Emily used to walk to the workhouse, a mile and a half away, and leave little bunches of flowers with texts attached, for the inmates. No one could ever persuade her to go in. She had a strange shrinking from any strangers, and the workhouse in her opinion was a refuge for burglars, pick-pockets and murderers, when wanting a little rest from their labors. She tried to do them good, but was content to do this from a distance. More than once the matron with a smile quietly detached some text that would not be likely to soothe some bedridden cripple. "Thou shalt not steal;" "Be sure your sin will find you out," and such like.

And now we come to the one trouble in Miss

Emily's even life. It was a terrible haunting fear of tramps and burglars. They were one and the same thing in her estimation; and perhaps the fact that every wanderer making his way to the workhouse had to pass her house, did much to foster her fears. She would

sometimes meet them on the road, and would gently creep across to the other side with a palpitating heart, praying earnestly that her life might be preserved. But her greatest terror was when they knocked at her door and begged for some food. This was never denied them, but Betty was commissioned to put the chain up, and hand a piece of bread and cheese through the narrow aperture. And though Miss Emily was thoroughly truthful by nature, this great fear of hers led her to practice several very innocent deceptions.

"Burglars will seldom come to a house with a gentleman in it," she used to say to herself; "and my one comfort is that they will never guess we have not one here."

So the first thing that confronted any stranger knocking at the door was a man's overcoat and hat hanging up on one side of the narrow hall; and a bracket on the other side containing a handsome meerschaum pipe with a tobacco pouch lying carelessly by its side. And while Betty was interrogating the stranger, a shrill voice raised in an unnaturally bold key would be heard through the little house:

"Bruce, my dear, are you coming out? I am waiting for you."

"Bruce" would wag his tail and give a quick, short bark in reply, but the stranger was not supposed to associate the little yapping cur with the individual thus addressed; and Miss Emily would comfort her timid little soul by the reflection that a thief would be a very brave one indeed who ventured to disturb the peace of a household with such evidences of masculine existence. She would brush the thick overcoat every morning with great affection. It had a history, for it was distantly related to her. Miss Emily had never in all her life known what it was to have a man in the house. Her father had died in her infancy, and she was an only daughter, but she had a distant cousin who was a married woman, and after her mother's death, in the first few weeks of loneliness following her bereavement, she went to stay for ten days with her. Mrs. Jackson's husband was a naval man, and was just home from one of his long voyages. He was a kind-hearted jovial fellow, and frightened his timid little relative very much at first, by his loud step and voice, but before long he had won her heart by his kindness, and when he jokingly offered her a cast-off coat and hat of his to keep off any burglars, she gratefully and joyfully accepted them, and insisted upon taking them home with her when she left. Captain Jackson died a year after, but Miss Emily never brushed and folded the old coat

without a thought of the cheery owner, and sometimes a little sigh would follow. "Ah, well, perhaps, if he had lived, his wife might not like to think how often my thoughts were with him. Not that I would mind her knowing—I like her with an equal liking—but men are different, and he certainly was kinder to me than any one I have ever met; and I like to have his coat and think of the many kind acts he must have done when he wore it!"

It was New Year's Eve. Miss Emily had been helping to decorate a cold schoolroom for the children's annual holiday "treat," stringing popcorn and cranberries into garlands, and making herself generally useful to the good preacher and his wife. There were several other helpers besides herself: two young girls—the doctor's daughters, who kept up a lively chatter of conversation with the minister's nephew; a Mrs. Stickney, an officer's widow, who was a great authority on decorations; and Miss Hofer from the hotel, who came very late with many apologies, and went very early, and whose work had to be done over again after her departure. No one had much heeded Miss Emily. She was asked out of kindness by the preacher; her taste was never consulted; she was given child's work to do, and she was content and happy. Even when the busy party trooped into the parsonage to have a cup of afternoon tea, and, through inadvertence, she was omitted to be invited, she worked on in the gathering dusk, chilled to the bone, but with a smile upon her lips. When her appointed task was done, she gathered her things together, and crept out into the cold night air, with just a little sigh as she glanced towards the brightly-lighted windows.

"I suppose I might have gone in with the others. If Mrs. Williams had not hurried in to see after her sick child, she would have been sure to have asked me; and the preacher is so absent-minded that he would take it for granted I was coming. Perhaps it was foolish of me, but I never like taking invitations for granted. How very dark it is! I wish I had brought my lantern. The preacher would have lent me one. I feel inclined to go back and ask for one, and yet I should not like to, as I did not go in for tea. I hope—I hope I shall not meet—a tramp!"

With this last thought Miss Emily's knees began to shake. She was tired and cold, and when fear was added, it almost overcame her.

She peered down the road in front of her; it always seemed such a long half-mile when it was dark, and now it lay in black shadow, still and deserted, without a single lamp or light to guide her trembling steps.

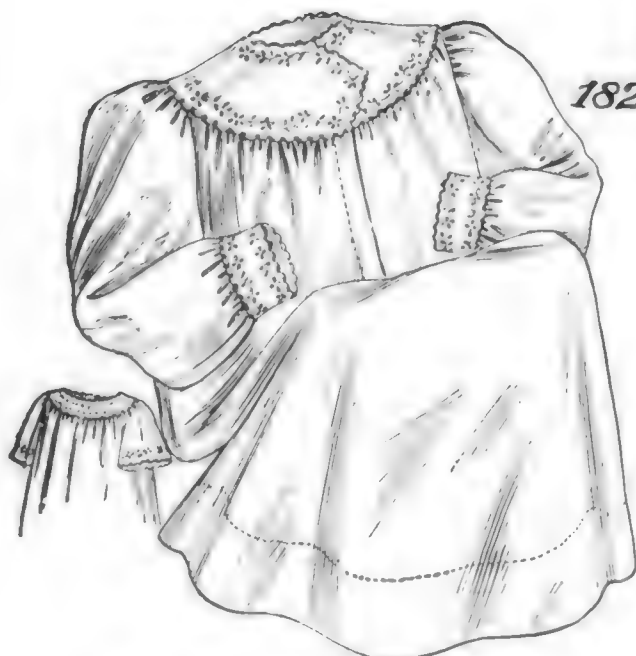
"I shall be preserved," murmured the good little woman to herself: "I am faithless not to trust." And then, tucking up her skirts, with a firm grasp of her umbrella, she stepped boldly forward. Half-way along, she met a dark figure

(Continued on page 21)



BILL WATSON, THE TRAMP

Lingerie and Negligées



Night Gown, No. 1827

No. 1827. Ladies' Round Yoke Night Gown. To be made with or without opening at the centre-front and with full-length bishop sleeve

1827

and gown in one piece. As shown, the number is developed in white wash flannel bordered with silk ribbon in a Greek key design. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure, and size 36 requires 8½ yards of 36 inch material and 6 yards of ribbon.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1829. Ladies' Open Drawers, dart-fitted, to be finished with an embroidery ruffle. Cut in sizes 22,

26, 28 and 32 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 yards of 27 inch or 1½ yards of 36 inch material and 3 yards embroidery.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1824. Ladies' Corset Cover, specially designed for stout figures. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 36



Kimono, No. 1883

or elbow length bell sleeve. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 10 yards of 27 inch material or 6¾ yards of 36 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1883. Ladies' Kimono, known as the Nightingale Wrapper, a comfortable negligée of the seamless order, having the sleeve



Corset Cover, No. 1824 Drop Skirt, No. 1825

inch material and 3½ yards of lace.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1825. Ladies' Five-gored Drop Skirt or Foundation Petticoat, to be made full length or cut off at flounce depth. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches, waist measure. Size 36 requires 6½ yards 36 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1823. Ladies' Combination Corset Cover and Petticoat, having a handkerchief ruffle which may be omitted. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards 36 inch material, 4½ yards of lace, 3½ yards edging and 3½ thirteen inch handkerchiefs.

Price, 15 cents.



French Drawers, No. 1829

1829

No. 1828. Ladies' Round Yoke Chemise. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Size 36 will require 4½ yards of 27 inch or 3½ yards of 36 inch material. To make as illustrated 6 yards of ribbon, 4½ yards of lace and ¾ yard extra material 36 inches wide for ruffle will be required.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1882. Ladies' Pajamas of white Madras, collarless, and having a bell sleeve. The jacket is slightly double breasted and fastens with frogs of mercerized cotton. French wash flannel and flannelette are also suggested for making this comfortable sleeping garment. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 36, 40



Chemise, No. 1828

1828

underwear is generally considered a luxury, but is not as healthful as the sheer muslin or long cloth, especially in latitudes where we have decided changes in the weather. Linen is too cool, and does not absorb the natural perspiration, so that the body becomes chilled if one goes suddenly from a warm to a cold temperature.

To my mind the most essential



Combination Set, No. 1823

and 44 inches, bust measure, and size 36 requires 7 yards of 27 inch or 6 yards of 36 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1826. Ladies' French Open Drawers, dart fitted and with a handkerchief ruffle which may be omitted. Cut in sizes 22, 26, 28 and 32 inches, waist measure. Size 26 requires 2 yards of 27 inch or 1½ yards of 36 inch material, 3½ yards of lace and 3 handkerchiefs.

Price, 15 cents.

The Proper Material for Lingerie.

The material most preferred for underclothing and nightgowns to-day is long cloth, either the English or domestic weave. This is a fine sheer fabric, with the dull finish of muslin, washes splendidly, takes little starch and wears better than cambric or Lonsdale. Pure linen



Pajamas, No. 1882

part of women's or children's outfit is the underwear; it does not necessarily have to be elaborately trimmed, but of good material.



French Drawers, No. 1826

1826

The Style in Visiting Cards

The changes in visiting cards this season are not very pronounced, but such as exist must be rigidly observed. Cards for married women are three inches long and two wide in size, and the board is gray, white and thin. Those for unmarried women may be a bit smaller, although older unmarried women may use the same size as that selected by their married sisters, if they prefer. Men's cards are two and seven-eighths inches long by one and one-half inches wide, and the club address is put in the right hand lower corner. If a man has no club the house address may be used.

Good form still demands that the full name shall be written out on a card, and Mrs. G. L. Palmer or Mrs. George L. Palmer is not permitted. Mrs. George Lewis Palmer is used instead, and on the lower right hand corner is put the address, which must be written in full, no numerals being used. For instance, a card reads:

Mrs. George Lewis Palmer

Nine Hundred and Seven Madison Avenue.

In case of the address being so long that it cannot go on one line it reads:

Mrs. Alfred Jay Grayson

Three Hundred and Six

Livingston Avenue.

French script, either vertical or slanting, is dividing honors with shaded old English lettering. But English script is always good form and in vogue, because it costs far less than the other two styles.

Married women may use cards on which both the husband's and wife's name are used, as

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Graham Watt

These are sent in when a woman is calling upon another woman, but never if a card is to be sent to the man of the family. In that case Mrs. Watt sends one of her own, and two of her husband's, one for her hostess, and the other for the hostess' husband. Separate cards are still supposed to be sent to each member of a family for whom one asks, but the custom has been carried to such an extreme that rarely more than two cards are left now. If there are more than two members of the family to be asked for, one card is bent in the middle, up and down, and one asks for "The Ladies," the bend signifying that all were asked for. When a wife is leaving her husband's card for more than one person, his is bent as well as hers. The double cards, or those with Mr. and Mrs., are for the most formal calling, at receptions, and when sending gifts that come from both.

The best form approves of having the names of daughters engraved on the mother's card plate as:

Mrs. Willis Creighton Mills
The Misses Mills

The prefix must be on the cards of all unmarried women, and of girls as soon as the latter are old enough to have visiting cards. The prefix Mr., or whatever title he has, must be used on the cards of men.

A widow continues to use the name of her husband, although if one wishes, the maiden name can be resumed preceding her married name. This, however, is not sanctioned by the best usage, and is rarely done. Mourning cards are supposed to be for two years, and longer if one wishes, but in the latter case the border is extremely narrow. During the first year it is supposed to be about three-eighths of an inch wide, decreasing a trifle in the second year. The newest mourning calling cards for this season are oblong, being made of glazed linen.

(Continued from page 19)

coming towards her. Her heart beat violently; she crossed the road, and tremblingly felt for the wall. In a moment she was re-assured. It was the village postman.

"Good-night, m'am, a dark night! Happy New Year, m'am!"

His cheery tones braced her up afresh. She responded to his greeting, and went on her way more briskly. Already she saw the twinkling light from her own little house, and thoughts of an approaching tea before her cosy fire flitted pleasantly through her mind. Then the church bells began to ring out their evening peals, but quickly following them came a sound that again made her heart almost leap into her mouth.

It was a hoarse, hollow cough, and it was close to her. For a moment she stood still. Was it fancy? No—again it came towards her, and there was a slight rustle in the hedge close by. Every pulse throbbed with fright. This must be a tramp, only waiting till she came up to spring upon her and rob her. What should she do? If only she were safe on her own doorstep! There was only one thing to do, she must pass him quietly and boldly, and if he accosted her, if he begged from her, she must maintain a stolid silence, and fly on to her own door, where the trusted Betty would be ready in a moment to admit her.

Again the cough; and then through a rift in the dark clouds, the moon shone down and revealed to her a genuine tramp, lying down within a few feet of her, and as he coughed, a groan escaped him, and a muttered oath.

Miss Emily slipped across to the other side of the road in a second, and then stood gazing with a kind of fascination upon the object of her dread. She could clearly distinguish his form now. He was not an old man, his boots were out at heel, and bitter though the night was, she noticed that his thin, threadbare coat was so tight, it would not meet over his chest. But his face was the most pitiful part of him. Such white

gaunt, hollow cheeks, and the cough seemed almost to tear him in pieces. Unkempt, unwashed, with sullen fierce brows and savage mouth and jaw, he was indeed an object to be shunned. For a moment Miss Emily was thankful to see that he had not noticed her approach, and she was already creeping quietly on when a thought brought her to a standstill. It was only some familiar words, but they rang through her ears: "he passed by on the other side." Now the bells seemed to take it up, changing the pronoun and making it very personal, "she passed by on the other side."

Was that what she was doing? If she had met that wounded man between Jerusalem and Jericho on that lonely high road, would she have had to be placed in the same category as the priest and the Levite, whom the Master had so condemned?

Miss Emily stood still, and tremblingly considered. The New Year—the beginning all over again—the anniversary so close to the birthday of a King who was found by wise men and shepherds in a stable, crowded out of a dwelling-place. Oh, why did she think of such things? Could any one expect a frail little lonely woman to go up boldly and of her own free will accost a sleeping tramp? Would it not be the height of folly to expose herself to the possible danger of being robbed, perhaps murdered? And after all the cough might be a mere ruse; he might be feigning illness to work upon her pity.

"She—passed—by—on—the—other—side."

The bells rang on, bringing her no message save this. Poor Miss Emily was in a pitiable state of uncertainty and fear; she gave another frightened glance across the road; the man was shifting his position, she saw him shiver and tighten his coat across his chest; she saw his ragged shirt underneath it, and again she heard him cough. Then her true woman's heart overcame her timidity, and though it was beating violently, she stepped across the road and spoke.

(Continued on page 56)

Comme

Il

Faut



Matters

and

Manners

Manners at the Table

Fish is usually eaten by means of a fish knife and fork, or with two forks. Asparagus is cut off with the knife, and conveyed to the mouth with the prongs of the fork. Peas are taken up with the fork. Jelly, blancmange, creams, etc., should be eaten with the fork, as, indeed, are puddings and most sweets. Fruit tarts, stewed fruit, etc., necessitate the use of the spoon on account of the juice. Bread is always kept on your left hand. When eating cheese it could be cut in small pieces, and a piece put on a morsel of bread, then the two conveyed to the mouth by the left hand. Ices are served on glass plates, and eaten with a small spoon. The ice plate is placed on the dessert plate. After a dinner-party leave your finger napkin unfolded on the table.

The Vogue of the Muff

Some one has prophesied that the muff is in danger of being discarded, and that the demand for the scarf would, therefore, be increased. It is, however, not at all likely that the fashionable woman will allow such matters to deprive her of one of the most comfortable and charming adjuncts to her Winter toilette. Of course, the woman whose purse will not allow her to indulge in both will probably choose a scarf or pelerine, for the reason that they afford so soft and becom-

ing a background for her face; still there seems to be no danger that the muff will ever go out of style; on the contrary, designers are contriving new forms and shapes, much more convenient and sensible, so pliable that they can be tucked under the arm, and in some instances even folded and stowed away in the lady's handbag—or attached by means of a cord to the wrist—thus releasing the hands. The vogue of the muff for an indefinite period is most positively assured.

Feminine Friendship

For a woman to be deprived of all masculine society would be undesirable indeed; for by friendship with men she gains knowledge, discrimination, the acquaintance with other points of view, without which she would indeed be a narrow and one-sided creature—even as the man who "knows nothing about sisters" is uninteresting to the verge of being heavily boring.

Yet a woman who chose her friends entirely from among members of "the sterner sex" would be as much to be avoided as a man who had "no men friends." (And what a detestable creature he would be!) So, much abused, sneered at, and satirized on all sides, it would seem that there is still a demand, a necessity for the institution to which some would deny existence—Feminine friendship!



1. Bolero effects are in favor.
2. The newer models of circular skirts have a panel front gore.

One feature of early Spring fashions is absolutely assured—this is the reign of the *Eton*. Undoubtedly this mode is to be the coat of the season. But it is a newly modeled Eton, varying in many details from the model of past seasons. Whether plaited, tucked or plain, the coat must fit the figure snugly, the shoulders are less broad and the sleeves are short, sometimes in the three-quarter length, but oftener cut only to the elbow. Many of these chic jackets are collarless; when collars are utilized they are flat or low rolling. Some of the severely plain tailored models, fasten simply at the centre-front with a fly closing or visible buttons, while the more elaborate designs, invariably reveal a tiny set-in vest of embroidered cloth, or plain or braided velvet.

A splendid selection of skirts is shown, suitable to combine with these smart Etons, and one may choose either a plain or plaited model, assured that it will be in good style. Circular skirts would seem to hold first place, and truly these skirts are most graceful and effective, but the mode lacks the practical and economic features of the gored skirts which, for this reason, are still held in high favor.

Even the newer models of circular skirts have a panel front gore and frequently a similar panel is introduced in the back.

A NEW GORED SKIRT

A new skirt which bids fair to be quite popular is cut in nine gores, and has two tucks at each seam stitched to give a box-plaited effect to the finished garment.

THE VOGUE OF THE PRINCESS SKIRT

It is to be regretted that the Princess skirt has not met with greater popularity. This lack of favor is not with the mode itself, but with the cut and finish given it by different modistes. Still we are convinced that the vogue of the princess skirt is not yet over, for it has remained for

The Realm of Fashion

As Seen in New York

PICTORIAL REVIEW to solve the problem of the difficult fitting, and we will at an early date issue several specially designed skirts, to be known as Princess skirts, but developed on lines which make them more easily fitted and finished.

Sectional circulars skirts are to be used for evening wear and two excellent models are shown in this issue. The fact that narrow materials cut to better advantage in these skirts and that they lend themselves readily to various modes of decoration should appeal to the practical dressmaker.

A SMART ACCESSORY

A thing of beauty and a joy for—

separate blouse is too apparent to need explanation. Needless to add they are surprisingly inexpensive and easily developed.

THE PONY COAT

Next in point of favor to the Eton comes a new semi-fitted jacket called the Pony coat. This model reaches to the top of the hip, has a three-quarter or elbow length sleeve, and, as with the Eton, frequently shows a small vest and flat collar. Other versions of this mode are collarless and fasten with visible buttons at the centre-front.

JUNIOR FASHIONS

Simplicity is the keynote of ad-



Simplicity is the keynote of advance styles for girls and children.

ver to the woman of limited wardrobe is seen in the dainty boleros of lace and silk which we illustrate this month. Their advantage in changing the appearance of a costume or

vance styles for girls and children, and this is welcome news, for growing girls always look far more charming in simple frocks—appropriate for their years—than when decked out



1. The Eton is to be the coat of the season.
2. A gored skirt which will be popular.

as miniature counterparts of their mothers. For a young lady of sixteen years, a pretty school suit of wool veiling is shown. The full blouse opens at the neck to reveal a tiny chemisette of lace, and is finished with a novel collar having suspender straps and a soft sailor tie of plaid taffetas. The skirt is cut in alternate box-plaited and gathered gores and has strappings of the veiling and taffetas just above the hem.

Truly there never was designed a more practical mode for little girls and boys than the Russian blouse. A new model shows two wide box-plaits in the front and back, deep inverted plaits at the underarm, and the regulation one-piece bishop sleeve banded at the wrist with a straight cuff.

A girls' dress of light-weight serge has a side-plaited skirt, broad shoulder straps and a V-shaped neck, revealing a lace yoke and standing collar.

The only trimming used is narrow pipings of a contrasting shade of velvet. In coats, the graceful lines of the Empire model seem to be especially adapted to youthful figures and are very popular. Next in favor comes a plain box reefer for the very little girls, and modes similar in design to the Eton and Pony coat already mentioned for the older girls.

MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN'S FROCKS

Jacket suits in shepherd's plaid, fine checks and fancy mixed weaves will be features of the early Spring. Henrietta and challis are favorite materials for frocks and guimpe dresses, and many beautiful shades of Henrietta and figured or flowered designs in challis are to be found. A dainty little dancing frock developed in cream-white challis is particularly sweet and youthful.

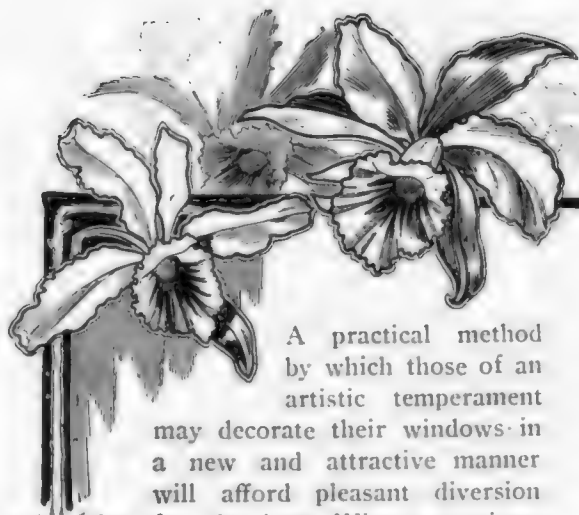
The fashions shown on this page can be developed by patterns illustrated in this issue.

OUR PINNED PAPER PATTERNS

Any of the models illustrated in our plates or on the cover of PICTORIAL REVIEW will be cut in pinned paper patterns, if desired, in stock sizes, at the following prices: For ladies, \$2.00 for a waist or coat; \$1.50 for a skirt, and \$3.00 for an entire costume. For children, coats, \$1.50; skirts, \$1.00; entire costume, \$2.00. If these are cut to special measure they will each cost 50 cents extra.

Novel Window Decorations

By R. K. Morris



A practical method by which those of an artistic temperament may decorate their windows in a new and attractive manner will afford pleasant diversion and occupation for the long Winter evenings. This new scheme is not necessarily confined to window decoration, however, for it may be utilized in an unlimited number of analogous ways with charming effect, as suggested by a little thought and skill.

Lamp shades, fire screens, funny figures for children, colored alphabets for teaching infants, and a hundred things for bazaars and fancy fairs may be made from these very humble and inexpensive materials—cardboard, paper, and paste.

Obtain a few sheets of thin white cardboard, and, taking one of the size required to fill a window pane, or portion of a pane, sketch upon it, with a lead pencil, any suitable device, remembering,

while doing so, that the whole scheme must be on the lines of a Moorish window of pierced plaster work. Such a window is a square or oblong panel of white plaster, pierced with a number of holes of various shapes and sizes, shown in Fig. 1. These pierced spaces take a certain form, in this case we have a vase of conventional flowers, leaving a surface of plaster between the various little sections. Usually, these piercings are left unfilled so as to admit air, and to keep the apartment cool; but at times they are "backed" with pieces of colored glass, which gives the whole panel the appearance of a stained



FIG. 1. A MOORISH WINDOW

glass window with very broad leads.

With the decoration before us thin cardboard takes the place of plaster, and the vitreous paper the place of glass. Sketch a pattern upon one of the pieces of cardboard, placing a X upon the pieces to be cut out. The design being drawn to satisfaction, the next thing is to cut out and remove the pieces which are to be replaced with colored paper. Before commencing the cutting-out place a second piece of the thin cardboard beneath the piece upon which the design is sketched, and cut through both thicknesses at the same time, so that when the cutting is finished the under cardboard will be a duplicate of the first.

An ordinary penknife may be used, or, better still, a knife like that used by wood-carvers. An old box-lid or any flat piece of wood may be used

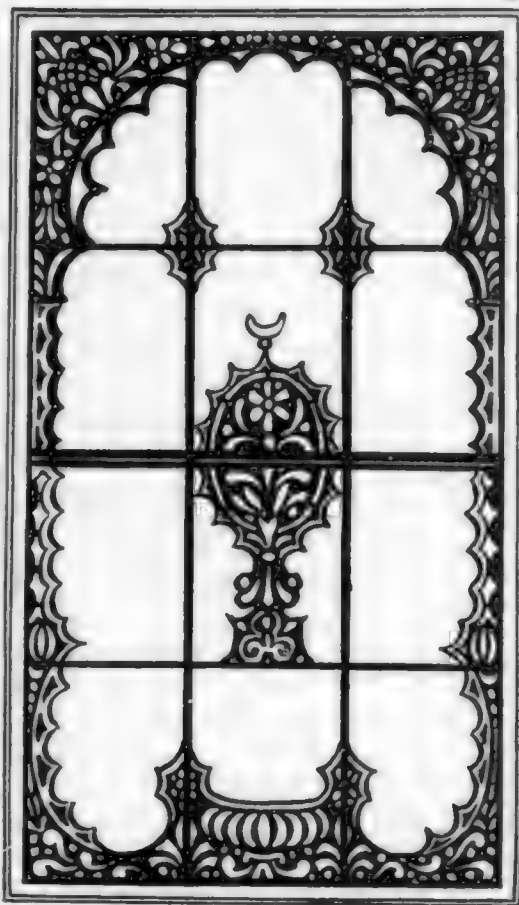


FIG. 3. DESIGN FOR A LARGE WINDOW

for a cutting board; at any rate avoid using the top of the inlaid drawing-room table, or the amusement may work out rather costly. Having removed all the spaces required to form the pattern, turn the cardboard with the design upon it face downward, and by means of a tiny pot of



FIG. 4. A MOORISH DECORATED WINDOW

glue, paste, or stamp edging, proceed to fasten on selected portions of the colored paper, never mind how roughly if only fairly flat.

Judgment in coloring must be used or the harmony of the whole work will be spoiled. Try a flower in a vase as an experiment, and color the

flowers red, with yellow centres; the leaves of various greens and browns, and the vase blue and yellow; or try the familiar little figure of Punch, and when small designs of this kind can be managed easily, then proceed with more intricate devices and on a more ambitious scale.

When all the little pieces of colored paper are fixed in place cover the back with the duplicate piece of cardboard, and fix it firmly here and there with a little glue or paste. Now hold it up to the light and admire your handiwork.

A good plan is, when your device has been duly sketched, cut out, and duplicated to take a sheet of the thinnest and most transparent tracing paper you can procure at any artist's supply store, and with gum or paste fasten pieces of it flatly and tightly over the various apertures, or where these are close together over several. When that is accomplished you have, if you are anything of an artist, a great advantage over any other sort of paper you might use, as you can color your various sections of tracing paper to suit your own ideas of harmony. Moreover, instead of the colors being of the same depth throughout, you may vary the light and shade at will. Of course the coloring is to be done before the duplicate card is fastened on the back. Never mind the color going over the edge of the apertures, for the pierced cards will hide all the inequalities you do not wish to be seen. When, after a few attempts, you have grasped the method of working in cardboard try some-



FIG. 2. METHOD OF DECORATING A WINDOW HEAD

thing more ambitious, decorate a small window.

In coloring small designs ordinary water colors may be used, but for large panels for window decoration use oil colors, so long as transparent pigments only are used. In either oil or water colors the following will be found to answer every purpose: Gamboge = yellow, crimson lake = red, Prussian blue = blue. With a proper blending of these colors almost any shade may be obtained.

Now a word as to coloring the cardboard itself, for white to a certain extent spoils the effects of the pierced work, any dark color, or even black, being preferable, besides which a coat of color will hide all those dirty little finger-marks and spots of glue or paste which appear to be inseparable from the work of a beginner. Melt a little house-painters' common size in double the quantity of water, and with a small soft brush go carefully over the front of the cardboard and let it dry. This will give a smooth non-porous surface, which may be afterward colored with ordinary artists' oil-colors to suit the taste of the designer.

In Artland

I.

O 'lovely land that is not here, not there,
Yet is wherever flock and meet
The kindred-minded, they who greet
Each other o'er ideals that they share;
Where life is exquisite and strong,
But labor strenuous and long;
For, be they dowered, how'er, with gold or name
Who enter Artland, never one
Inherits power or place, and none
But by his individual merit fame
Attains to; who would king be crowned
Must first a willing slave be found.

II.

How fine, 'tis there, to see the picture glow,
Before the canvas and the paint
Are even each with each acquaint;
To hear the music rushing forth with flow,
Before an ear a chord can snatch,
Or there is yet a sound to catch;
To thrill o'er tales of human joys and woes,
Yet only writ by love and pain
And insight in a writer's brain;
To make it move, nor statuesquely pose,
The marble, while as yet the cast,
The moulding, is not of the past.

III.

The deep-sight and the culture of the day
Clasp hands, and helping hands outhold
In Artland, there no hearts are cold.
Its sovereigns—sometime servers—know the way
Is strangely steep; they also know,
For worth of very joy, below
The loving labor, comes the triumph crown—
For which, still, all in turn compete,
Their methods to enforce, complete;
And he is best beloved, grips best renown,
Who not alone shows best the real,
But shows the real may be ideal.

H. M. LANARK.



No. 1846. Evening blouse of shell-pink chiffon cloth, the fancy shaped yoke of mousseline in the same shade, laid in unstitched tucks, held in place by lace medallions and straps of lace insertion in ivory-white. Rows of shirring hold the fullness in place over the bust and in the back, and the waist is supplied with a fitted lining. The closing is effected at the centre-back.

The sleeve is in the fashionable elbow length and is shirred and trimmed with straps of the insertion banding to carry out the waist design.

Waists of this description are developed in flowered net and silk mull over foundation slips of silk or silk-finished linings, and are particularly chic and dressy for theatre or casino wear.

This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure, and size 36 will require 6 yards of 20-inch material and 5 yards of insertion banding.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1847. A smart separate blouse of dyed Cluny lace with yoke and sleeve bands developed with narrow Val. insertion, made over a foundation lining of white taffetas and closing at the centre-back. This model is extensively employed in developing a variety of

laces, but the most popular are made of 5-inch Cluny insertion, as here pictured. Fine thread allover lace, tuck net, or shirred mull may be substituted for the Val. insertion, and the lining may be made of lawn or wash silk in place of the taffetas. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure, and size 36 will require 8 yards of 5-inch Cluny, 10 yards of 1-inch Val. lace, and 4 yards of 21-inch silk for lining.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1848. Theatre blouse of flowered net, silk pipings and narrow lace edging. This effective blouse is made over a fitted lining and closes at the centre-back. Inverted plaits in the front and back are held in place by smart shoulder straps, finished with a piping of silk and a ruffle of lace edging, and similar straps decorate the short sleeves. The waist is equally well adapted for silk, net, silk mull, batiste, silk veiling, challis or albatross, and all the varieties of all-over lace. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure, and size 40 inches bust measure, and size 36 requires 6 yards of 20-inch material and 8 yards of lace edging.

Price, 15 cents.

ADVANCE IDEAS IN SEPARATE BLOUSES

Tissue Paper Patterns of the Above Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22.



The Baby's Bath
HE way little Katharine is washed and dressed causes me to remember

how I washed and dressed my babies, and it makes me groan to think that I couldn't have known and have saved myself the tears and the back-aches and incidentally the baby's screams and protestations—for I was young and awkward and held the squirming little thing on my lap by sheer force. But when wee Katharine is washed—how different! When the bath is made ready—a table of goodly dimensions is spread with a soft blanket, over this a soft bath towel, large enough to entirely wrap the baby. Everything for the bath ready, the clothes on the table nearby, the baby is quickly bathed in tepid water and a little castile soap, and laid on the bath towel, rolled up and softly patted dry—no rubbing—then lightly fluffed over with talcum powder and gently massaged, rolling over and over gently, straightening and rubbing down the little limbs—all quickly, but gently and deftly done. Then with little swabs made with bits of absorbent cotton twisted around toothpicks the little mouth is gently rinsed with cool, clean water, then the eyes and nose and ears—each time with a fresh swab, all made ready before the bath begins.

The dressing is just as much easier on the table as the bathing. Katharine is a big girl now, three years old, and has never been dressed except lying, sitting or standing on a table. If you want to save your back and temper and have a sweet, happy, sleepy baby, try it. Mrs. M. A. E.

To Wash Lace Collars

Cover a quart bottle with the leg of a soft stocking, sewing it tightly above and below. Wind the collar smoothly around the bottle, sew carefully around the edge with a fine needle and thread, making every loop fast to the stocking. Shake the bottle up and down in a pail of warm soap-suds, rub the soiled places with a soft sponge. Rinse the same way in clear water, and when clean apply a weak solution of gum arabic, and dry perfectly. Instead of ironing, lay between the leaves of a heavy book. Collars done this way remain clean longer and have a rich, new, lacy look.

Mrs. W. V. C.

A Splendid Cake

I notice that the first prize in the Helping Hand Department of the

December issue was given for a perfect cake. After a trial I would like the readers of your magazine to try one of my recipes, which I think makes a much finer cake: Take $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of granulated sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cupful of butter; mix thoroughly. Add the yolks of 4 eggs, beat lightly. Dissolve $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of prepared chocolate; add 5 tablespoonfuls of hot water and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cupful of milk; then add the whites of 4 eggs that have been beaten to a stiff froth, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla extract, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of sifted flour and 2 medium-sized teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Bake in layer-cake pans, or in one large cake. Ice with chocolate icing made from 1 cupful of sugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cupfuls of boiling water, boiled without stirring until it ropes, then tried in cold water. Have ready the white of 1 egg, beaten to a stiff froth, add the boiled sugar slowly to the egg, beating it all the time; when nearly cold add 1 teaspoonful of vanilla, and ice the cakes.

Mrs. J. S.

Cream Sponge Cake

I inclose my rule for cream sponge cake. In my own home we have found it such a handy recipe when eggs and butter are scarce or high priced, and we have given it to our neighbors and friends also, and they all think it fine: Two eggs broken in a coffee cup, then filled up with good, rich, sweet cream, 1 cupful of sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cupfuls of flour. Beat all together until it creams, add 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder and bake immediately in a loaf. When unexpected company comes for "tea," or you must have cake for the lunch box, this is nice and handy, as it can be made and baked in less than half an hour.

Shrinking Washable Goods

My rule for shrinking all kinds of washable goods works like a charm and does not take away the new look or feeling from the material. Leave it in its original creases and fold down into a small roll over and over. Lay the goods in the bathtub and cover it well with water, leaving it

for several hours or over night. Open it out to a convenient length, and after stroking superfluous water from it hang it in long loops in an airy place. It will dry crisp and new looking, with straight, true selvages, which will delight any one used to working with material which has been ironed. It also saves the labor of ironing.

Mrs. J. L. D.

Holiday Table Decorations

I am living in a country where flowers and dainties are not to be had. One evening sitting alone before the fire I began to think what I should do this year for my Christmas table decoration. Often ideas would spring up in a moment, and really before realizing what I could do a beautiful scheme composed itself to me. I had my handsome white linen cloth, and all the old silver and dainty china, but in the middle of the table, in place of the usual flowers, I had a beautiful surprise. It was a huge ball that hung from the ceiling, seemingly all covered with holly; on it were suspended about twenty bright-colored ribbons of different lengths, and at the end of each were tied souvenirs for each guest. Inside the holly ball I arranged the electric light, and on the outside I put small crystals and little fluffs of cotton wool. The effect was very novel and pretty.

I found a big wire hanging-basket, which I filled with moss, and with my brush and water colors on white cardboard tinted leaves resembling holly leaves and beautiful red berries. I cut them out, wired them together, and then wound them around the basket. This made my foundation. It only required a very small amount of real holly to give the desired effect.

M. W.

Little Helps

For several years I have utilized my old shirt-waists for morning housewear by sewing a peplum on to a belt, then stitching the belt on to the waist. Cut off the cuffs, hem the sleeve and sew on lace, and stitch tape or elastic two inches from the

edge. With a turnover collar, a neat, comfortable waist, easy to work in, is ready to don quickly.

One of the most helpful little articles in my sewing outfit is a three-inch square pin-cushion made of cashmere, loosely filled with sheep's wool, which I pin to the front of my waist when sewing. The pins stick into it so easily that it is such a comfort—"worth its weight in gold." One on the arm of the sewing machine is a great convenience also.

Much mail matter comes unsealed; the unused gummed flaps of these envelopes I save and use to mend torn music and patterns, and for labels on fruit jars, bottles and many things.

Since using a lump of salsoda in a small quantity of water to soak pans and kettles in which food has stuck or burned, and finding how easily they clean I want to "pass it on." Seemingly hopelessly ruined utensils may be washed as clean as new.

L. A. H.

To Clean Carpet

To every 2 buckets of rain water use $1\frac{1}{2}$ bars of soap (naphtha is the best), 1 oz. of fuller's earth, 1 oz. of borax, 1 oz. of cleaning soda. Use a scrubbing brush and then wipe dry with cloths. I cleaned a velvet carpet used in the city, where coal was burned, and it was badly soiled. When the above recipe was applied the carpet looked almost new.

Mrs. C. E. R.

An Easy Way

If you wish to tie a comforter or quilt without using the quilting frame, sew your widths of material together for the upper and under side; then sew both together like a pillowslip, leaving one end open. Lay it on the floor wrong side out and spread your batting on it evenly all over the upper side. Begin and roll back the cotton and the upper part of the calico evenly and all across, and then turn back the under side at the same time, and keep on doing this until you get to the end. Unroll the under side and your quilt is then right side out, with the batting all smooth on the inside. It is now ready to tie. Commencing at one end, tie it all over. Sew up the opening, and your comforter is made. I have told many of my friends this method, and they all thought it was a great improvement on the old method of making with the quilting frames.

I am a subscriber to your magazine. My daughter thinks there is no magazine equal to it, and I, too, have found it most helpful. Mrs. G. K.

NEVER SLIPS
nor TEARS

The

Velvet Grip

GEORGE FROST CO., Makers, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

EVERY PAIR
WARRANTED

SUBSTITUTES MAY BE OFFERED YOU TO
INCREASE DEALERS' PROFITS

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE

HOSE CUSHION SUPPORTER

LOOK FOR THE NAME
ON EVERY LOOP

Shirt-waists and Blouses



Shirt-waist, No. 1834

No. 1834. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with fitted lining and closing under a box-plait at the left side of the centre-front. Pictured in currant-red taffetas and trimming of French knots in black silk floss. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 re-

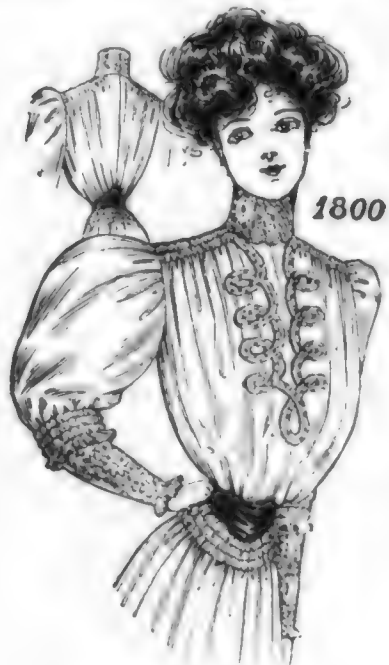


Fancy Waist, No. 1807

quires 5 yards of 21-inch or 3½ yards of 32-inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1807. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining and centre-front closing. Developed in satin de luxe and desirable for a separate waist or to complete a costume. Cut in sizes



Fancy Blouse, No. 1800

32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 18-inch all-over. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1800. Ladies' Shirred Shirt-Waist, closed in the back and without lining. Shown in white China silk, the scroll design developed with Liberty satin ribbon. A charming mode for a house dress of challis, cashmere or taffetas combined with a shirred skirt. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40

omitted. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1631. Ladies' Shirt-Waist without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. An excellent shirt-waist model for flannel, mohair, albatross, challis, taffetas and the winter-weight cotton fabrics.

Price, 15 cents.



Shirt-waist, No. 1806

French challis is used extensively for shirt-waists and blouses and is very effective and smart. While one pays a good price for the best quality of challis, it is really not an expensive material, as it will outwear many other fabrics and will launder like a piece of linen. Light-weight mo-



Shirt-waist, No. 1805

hair and albatross may also be utilized to good advantages for the separate blouse, and both materials can be secured in creamy white and many delicate shades suitable for evening wear.

In the flannels, the washable flannels, which are guaranteed not to shrink, are given first place.



Shirt-waist, No. 1631

CIB
A LA SPIRITE

FOR THE WOMAN OF FASHION

NEWEST CREATIONS FROM PARIS

CORSETS

inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 5¼ yards of 22-inch material or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1806. Ladies' Plaited Waist, to be made with or without a fitted lining. Moiré silk, taffetas, mohair, French flannel and similar fabrics are suggested for reproduction. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¼ yards of 27-inch or 3¼ yards of 36-inch material and ¼ yard of velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1805. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with fitted lining which may be

Materials for Separate Waists

Taffetas still holds its own for the separate shirt-waist and blouse destined for dressy wear, and many new weaves and colors of this popular silk are offered this season. But the wearing qualities of taffetas are not always to be depended upon, and so for this reason, other silks of softer finish are steadily gaining in favor.

A soft moiré silk has been introduced this season, which is excellent for a separate blouse. The silk is to be had in all the prevailing shades and in many pretty shot effects of two or more colors.

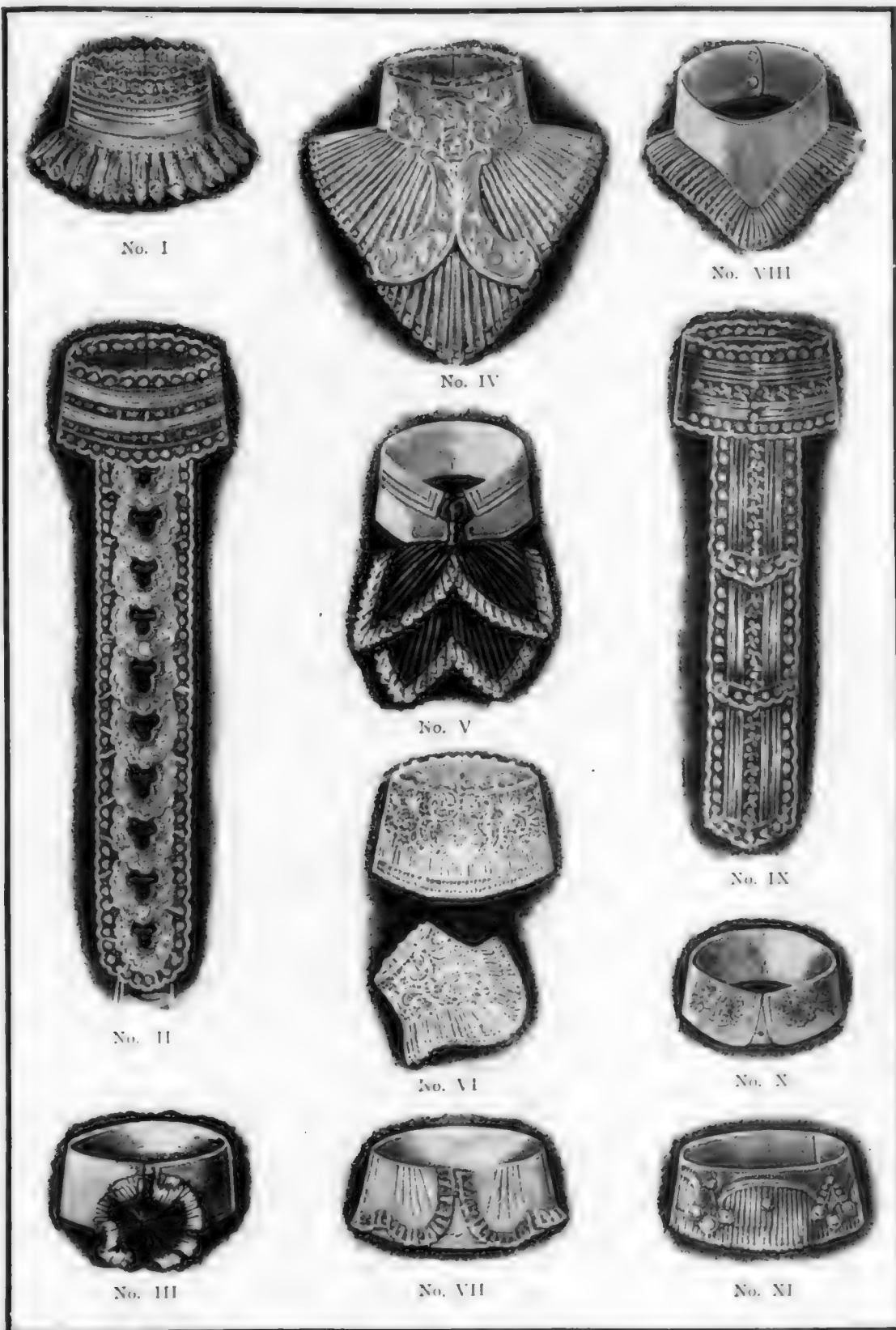
The Vogue in Neckwear

By Amelia G. Somers

There is no part of a woman's apparel which is more important than the arrangement of her neckwear—it is the completing touch to her attire, the final adjustment which lends neatness, dignity and perfection to an attractive costume. The fashions for this Winter, suitable for wearing with shirt-waists, are as dainty and pretty as any woman could wish to don, and when attached to a stylish waist give a cachet which is absolutely distinctive and smart.

No. I is finely tucked Swiss collar with a plaited lace frill that lies down, and an edging at the top of Valenciennes lace. Cuffs made on the same principle would be stylish and suitable. Many women make these dainty accessories at home from odds and ends of tucking, embroidery and lace. No. II. has a front band arrangement added to the collar. It is made of tucked Swiss with perforated embroidery down the front, threaded with ribbon, which may be pink, sky-blue or lavender, according to preference. A narrow border of Valenciennes completes the whole.

The fashionable shape in linen collars is shown in No. III., and with it is worn a coquettish little silk accordion-plaited bow having a narrow lace edge. One of the most attractive models illustrated is No. IV., which is made of embroidered canvas, with a deep-pointed frill of accordion-plaited cambric. Two tabs are attached to the front, and a narrow edging of Valenciennes lace surrounds the collar and the frill.



Exceedingly chic for a tailor-made gown is No. V., which is a turnover linen collar with which is

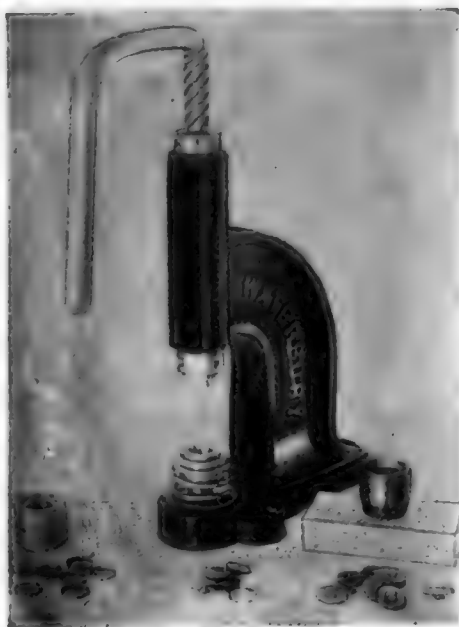
stores that a pretty fashion bids fair to be obliterated, but the pure white ones are advised.

worn a tie of accordion-plaited taffetas silk tied in a four-in-hand. The tie is bordered with Valenciennes lace. A very pretty pattern of Irish lace is utilized in No. VI. Both the collar and pointed cuff are finished with narrow plaited frills of batiste, which may be either of écarle or pink or blue, according to taste, and trimmed with Valenciennes edging.

A simple little collar for everyday is No. VII. This has a stiff linen foundation, but the turn-over part is of batiste, with narrow, vertical tucks and a Valenciennes border.

Another novelty is the pointed linen collar (No. VIII.) which fastens in the back and which has a plissé frill around the lower edge, lace-bordered. A charming combination of lace, tucking and insertion is No. IX. This has the long front piece attached to the collar, as in No. II., and is a very neat and popular style. The new soft embroidered linen collar (No. X.) is liked by elderly women who find the hard lines of the stiffly-starched linen collar distinctly unbecoming. Another of these soft embroidered linen collars is shown in No. XI, but the style is more ornamental and probably more attractive. The embroidery edge is cut out and overlaps a lace-edged frill which adds softness to the outlines.

There appears to be a veritable furore about embroidered collars, and such exaggerations of the style are on sale in the department



PATENTS PENDING

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Unequaled for speed, power, strength and durability. The operating of this machine is simplicity itself. Makes all kinds of covered and rim buttons. Largest producers of button moulds in the country. Send for samples and prices.

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Factory: WATERBURY, CONN.

Contains valuable features not found in any other machine on the market.

Price

complete with dies to make 18, 24 and 30-line covered, and 24, 30 and 36-line ivory rim buttons

\$7.50



What the Winter Season Offers for the Well-Dressed Man

(Courtesy of The American Gentleman)

Among the constant readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW is numbered a minority of men; feminine correspondents frequently inform us of this. One woman writes: "My husband is as eager a reader of your magazine as am I," and others inquire why we do not devote our space now and then to fashion hints for men. The illustrations given on this page show good, practical styles which are worn by the best-dressed men, but which are not extreme, and which may prove helpful to that minority of our readers.

The three-button double-breasted sack suit illustrated for business purposes is a favorite model. It is made of fancy Scotch suiting, and the coat has a length of 31 inches for a man of average height (5 feet 8 inches), and a centre vent 6 inches deep. This English length in a



THE NEW FRENCH OVERCOAT

sack coat is the proper thing this season, and is adopted by the best-dressed men.

The vest may be a single-breasted no-collar, or a double-breasted peak-lapel; if single-breasted it is to close with 5 buttons, but if double-breasted it is to close with 3 buttons placed 7 inches from the front edge at the top and 2½ inches at the bottom.

The trousers are neither peg-top nor close-fitting, just easy over the hip and thigh, measuring from 19 to 19½ inches at the knee and from 16½ to 17 inches at the bottom.

The new French overcoat is one of the most stylish and comfortable garments that has been introduced for several seasons, and it has become a veritable rage.

The material represented in the illustration is a fancy overcoating. The coat is exaggerated over the breast, shapely in the waist, and has a full flare skirt. The lengths are 20½ inches to the waist, 46 inches full length for a man of

average height. The shoulders are of natural width and have a square effect.

The proper costume for afternoon wear is the frock-coat of undressed worsted, and with this trousers of striped worsted are worn. The sort of a waistcoat deemed appropriate for such a costume varies with individual preference, and may be either of worsted to match the coat or of white piqué.

The frock-coat is by no means as popular as was formerly the case. Its decline is one of the most noticeable features to those interested in the attire of the well-dressed man.

And after all, is this apparent diminution in the use of the frock-coat a thing so much to be deplored? To the eye of the aesthete it is a matter for no small rejoicing. When from time to time, in a spirit of retaliation, the feminine sex indulges in scathing remarks with regard to the "chimney-pot" hats and the waiter-like evening dress and other absurd fashions in which men indulge, it is not found that the ladies have had much to say against the most ridiculous and unbecoming garment of recent times—the frock-coat. Surely nothing ever worn by modern man ever offered a more vulnerable target for the shafts of female satire or formed a fitter subject for ridicule by the feminine pen. No one can have a word to say against the closely buttoned, tight-fitting surtout, but the modern frock-coat, which is never buttoned, is a most unsatisfactory garment. As a general rule, a frock-coat may possibly look nice for the first time of wearing. After that it steadily deteriorates with each succeeding putting on till it gradually becomes a garment of no credit to its maker or its wearer.

There is one quarter, however, where the frock-coat and top hat flourish like the green bay tree, and that is the stage—the stage of melodrama, whereon no self-respecting villain would dream of appearing without this raiment. Here, though not always perhaps of the newest cut, it still holds sway—and is likely to do so.

For the full-dress suit, the correct material is an unfinished bird's-eye worsted for the coat and trousers and a white vesting for the waistcoat. This is the regulation attire for the well-dressed man for all social functions after 6 o'clock. It varies only slightly from season to season—a slight difference in the cut of the trousers, or of the notch of the collar. The vest in the instance illustrated is single-breasted and has a shawl collar.

A garment which is receiving no small favor at present is the black cutaway, somewhat shorter than of old, a little fuller in the skirt and braided all the way round—a return to old paths. The effect with a vest to match and light trousers is distinctly pleasing.

In the smaller details of a man's wardrobe, the color of his shirts, the shape of his collars and cuffs, and in the bits of individual taste permissible in the choice of his handkerchief and tie, are to be found the important details which interest him the most, for the choice of his clothes is largely decided for him by his tailor. It is true he may allow himself some extravagances in the way of dressing-gowns and

house-coats and in the selection of his ring and scarf-pin. The really refined man whose dress is an expression of

his personality always subordinates his taste for color as much as possible, and although his smart tie may show something of the prevailing style in choice of color, he is advised to seek the more neutral tints for occasions when he wishes to appear really well-dressed.

Neckties have changed very little in style this season, although there are indications that the narrower four-in-hands will be the prevailing vogue. The proper width is about two inches and the wearer may draw the knot so small as to just fit in the narrow opening of the turn-over collar.

A tie that is still a favorite is the once-over Ascot, although the large puffed Ascots are showing signs of renewed popularity. In color, there is such diversity that it would be impossible to state a preference, although deep purple is distinctly smart, and so is a dull lizard-green.

The style this season for white waistcoats, ties and gloves for evening wear remains practically the same as last year, and this also is true of hats, shoes and collars. A low shoe of patent leather which is heavier than the pump and may be worn either on the street or for formal indoor occasions, has made its appearance and is very popular. Dinner jackets are slightly longer this year, many of them made with peaked lapels.



FOR FULL-DRESS AND AFTERNOON OCCASIONS



A SUITABLE BUSINESS OUTFIT



The New Eyelet Stitch

For a Knitted Shawl or Scarf

The materials used for making the pretty new shawl that is illustrated are: Seven skeins of Shetland floss and 1 pair of bone needles 14 inches long (No. 8).

A new stitch in either knitting or crocheting is seldom discovered, and this eyelet stitch will prove a novelty to those who have wearied of making the same old combinations over and over again. The reproduction of the detail shows very nearly the actual size of the finished work, and the stitch may be utilized in various other ways than in making the shawl that is shown. Long shoulder scarfs made thus are very pretty and stylish and useful. A fine wool, such as Shetland floss, is the most suitable material for making this little head or shoulder shawl as illustrated, and a thread of machine twist may be worked right in with the wool, for the silk thread may be described in the detail given. This may be of the same or a contrasting color. If preferred the shawl or scarf may be made of crochet silk in white or some delicate color, such as pink or pale-blue, using the balls that are customarily sold at 38 cents each. The directions for making are as follows:

Cast on 150 stitches.

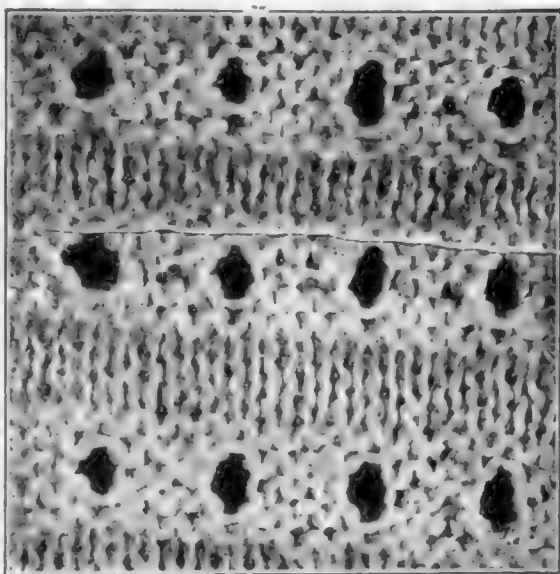
1st row—Knit across plain.

2d row—Knit across seamed or purled.

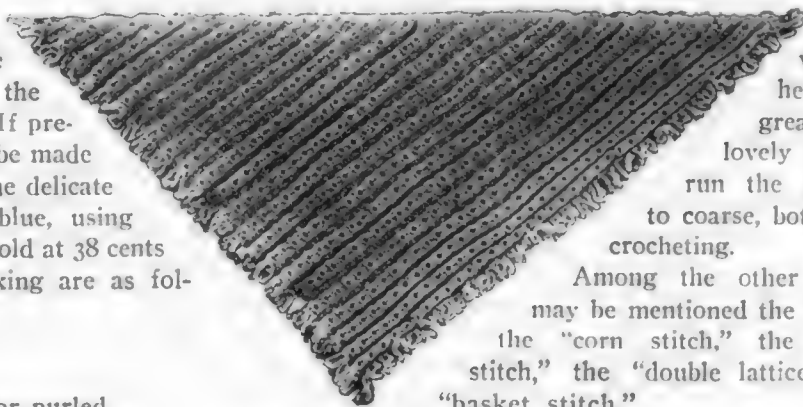
If any one desire to procure the materials for making the article illustrated, she should address The Work Table and state the page and date.

3d row—Knit across plain.

4th row—Knit across seamed or purled.



DETAIL SHOWING THE NEW EYELET STITCH FOR A KNITTED SHAWL



5th row—Knit across plain.

6th row—Knit across plain.

7th row—Knit across purled.

8th row—Knit 2 plain; throw thread over needle; knit 2 together; knit 2 plain all the way across needle.

9th row—Knit across purled, knitting the thread thrown over on 8th row.

10th row—Knit across plain.

Then repeat the pattern required length of shawl.

Edge: Crochet 12 chain and catch in every other stitch all the way around.

This new eyelet stitch is especially pretty and appropriate for knitting an afghan, either for use in a baby carriage or for throwing over an invalid's couch or chair when a light covering only is desired.

Never since the days when the couch cover (or the afghan, as it is now popularly called) was first developed under the deft fingers of a woman has the worker found at her command so great a variety of lovely stitches. They run the gamut from fine to coarse, both in knitting and crocheting.

Among the other popular stitches may be mentioned the "sea shell stitch," the "corn stitch," the "reversible star stitch," the "double lattice stitch" and the "basket stitch."

Cleaning Lace or White Cloth

Lace is so universally worn nowadays that it is important to know how it may best be cleaned. Dry cleaning is preferable for small pieces of lace. For this, buy some magnesia at a druggist's, and have ready a large sheet or two of white paper, slightly thicker than tissue. Sprinkle a little magnesia on one sheet of the paper, and lay the lace flat upon it. Then spread another layer of magnesia on top. Fold one end of the paper over, or lay another sheet on top, and press under a heavy weight for several days. The lace will clean itself. At the end of the time, shake well and brush gently with a perfectly clean, soft brush. All dirt will come away with the magnesia.

White and light colored vests in net, silk, and cloth can be cleaned in exactly the same way. If preferred, pipeclay may be used instead of magnesia for cloth vests. Spots on light-colored dresses can be removed in the same way.

If you have no magnesia at hand, try this plan for lace: Make a frothy lather with warm water and soap jelly (made by shredding half a pound of best yellow soap in one and a half pints of boiling water, and simmering until dissolved. When cold it will be a jelly), allowing one heaping teaspoonful of the jelly to one pint of water. Squeeze and souse the lace in this, but do not rub. Repeat in a clean lot of suds if it still looks soiled; then rinse in two lots of clear water to remove every vestige of soap.

Real lace should then be allowed to lie for half an hour in enough cold, well-skimmed milk to just cover it. Milk imparts the faint, creamy tinge that is a characteristic of old lace. At the end of the half-hour, squeeze as dry as possible, pull carefully into shape, spread flat on a clean cloth, and roll the cloth up tightly.

In about an hour's time lace rolled up this way will be ready to iron.

An ironing-blanket several times doubled is the ideal covering for a lace-board, but several thicknesses of flannelette make an excellent substitute for the not always attainable blanket. Use no cotton covering, or the pattern on the lace will not stand out in high relief as it ought to do. See that your flatirons are perfectly clean. Pull the lace carefully into shape, lay on the board right side downwards, see that each little point is put out, and then press well with the iron, which must on no account be hot enough to scorch.

Lace does not need "ironing," in the sense in which the word is generally employed, but it needs thorough pressing until perfectly dry; and if this is properly done it will look as good as new for years, provided it was of good quality in the first place. Cheap laces are apt to wear ragged at the edges after a few washings, but a piece of real thread or Honiton will wear beautifully.



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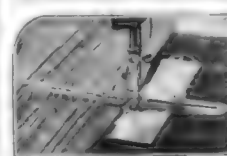
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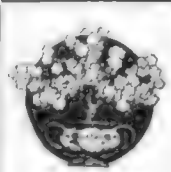
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Bedroom Furnishings

Directions for Weaving Home-made Rugs

By Charlotte E. Chittenden



"HAVE you made art rugs?" wrote a friend recently. "If not, you have missed half the fun of your life."

That was not desirable—to have missed anything with fun in it—and rugs! The word affects one's home-loving heart, along with fair white linen, gold-banded china, shining silver, and clear diamond-tinted glass; for, with well-chosen rugs on the floor, a glowing fire in the grate, a cheerful, bright light on the table, books and magazines scattered conveniently near the outstretched hands, care and worry go flying out the window; so a trip was taken to see the rugs, and they were well worth seeing.

It was a charming home where they were found. Colonial (real), the rooms with their low ceilings, and shining floors, made a fine frame or background for quaint things of all kinds. On the bedroom floors were many home-made rugs, simple in design, but very artistic, and very different from the braided ones of our grandmothers. They were woven like rag carpet.

"How do you know when to stop with one color," it was asked, apropos of one in yellow and white stripes, "and what material do you use?"

"The beauty of it is that the rugs are so easily made; in fact, any one who knows anything about sewing carpet-rags need have no further instruction, as they are made in exactly the same way. Cut long strips one-half of an inch wide; join the end with a flat seam, and that is all. The carpet weaver does the rest."

"Supposing you wish a yellow and white striped rug, the stripes when woven to be one inch wide; sew 12 yards of the yellow, joining it to 12 yards of the white until you have a sufficient number of yards. A pure white rug woven with colored warp is very pretty, and a blue Delft rug made of blue cotton cloth (calico or penang) woven with white warp is exceedingly pretty. If you wish a narrow white border at either end, say three inches wide, it will take, remember, 36 yards for either end for the white strips; the rest solid blue, and proportioned according to that scale. For a hit-or-miss rug you can sew the strips as you fancy, with possibly a black border, going also upon this scale; or if you find it easier, make your balls a pound in weight, which makes one yard when woven."

"We have rug parties now, instead of thimble functions of the miscellaneous sort. Every woman brings her thimble, and sews on the strips, while one is excused to read."

"What do you read?"

"Oh, mostly things on old Colonial furnishing, and the doings of the Arts and Crafts Society in the Eastern States," was the answer, "or anything that is interesting."

"Do you have something to eat at these parties?"

"Oh, yes, we have a Cranford tea generally; everything on the table at once you know, for so many of us are struggling with the no-servant problem. We have coffee or tea, little squares of bread and butter, cold ham, tongue, or chicken, a vegetable salad, old-fashioned

cake, and fresh fruit, or preserves, or ice cream."

"What fun!" said the newly initiated one. "And do the rugs wear well?"

"Indeed they do; and wash well also, there is absolutely no wear-out to them."

A woman with a very limited pocketbook, but a strong desire to make her large square bedroom pretty at a small cost recently did so with a most satisfactory result. The room was repapered with a plain yellow ceiling dropped three inches, the side walls were in yellow with white-fluted pillar-like stripes. The square bay window with its narrow windows opening south were hung first with white holland shades, and after long thought, and the pricing of much material, with white cheese cloth. These curtains were very artistic. They hung from the top sash to the lower.



"THE BED WAS A GENUINE ANTIQUE FOUR-POSTER."

On the polished oak floor, were home-made rugs, made as above described. Two white and yellow ones, one with blue, and one with yellow warp were used.

The old-fashioned bureau, with high-shouldered desk drawers, had its narrow shelf covered with a scarf of thin loosely woven linen, with its borders cross-stitched in red and blue, and its ends finished with a fine netted fringe, made by an old-fashioned relative from thread, and beautiful as a dream.

The lavatory was concealed behind a tall screen of four folds hung with chintz of a quaint design of birds, trees, sky, and water. The same chintz was used to cushion the Boston rocker, and otto-

man, and it also supplied a slip cover for the couch made from a woven-wire cot.

The bed was a genuine antique four-poster, and was gay in coverlids. When dressed up, grandmother's knit shell counterpane was used. On the little lamp table was a netted cover like the border of the bureau.

A desk had drawers beneath the desk shelf in the middle, and book shelves above. This was of rosewood and had a secret drawer. The pictures were mostly prints, and photographs finished in passepartout. There was very little beside thought, and time, expended on the room, but from a very ugly and bare beginning there was made a beautiful and harmonious room of rest.

Nowadays and Then

By R. J. C.

In the fourteenth century the lower classes in England used splinters of wood, fattened, as candles; and even in the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign they had to content themselves with what were known as "dips." Wax candles were rare and costly, and it was a welcome day for rich and poor alike when a composition was discovered which enabled a candle to be made at once good and cheap, burning without a flicker, and never requiring the attention of the snuffers.

The inventions of later years have added electricity to the older methods of lighting, but we are not all lucky enough to be able to afford a private installation for ourselves, and it is only in large towns that electric light can be had as easily as gas. We have learned to expect it, however, when we are on our travels. How aggrieved we should be if we stayed at any big hotel, and there were no magic switches to flood our rooms with light when we went to dress for dinner. In the dining-room, too, how pretty the rose-shaded silver candlesticks look on the different tables! One wonders at the steadiness if the flame, until a peep underneath reveals the fact that the electric light is here as well.

The Treatment of the Mantelpiece

"What am I to do with an ugly mantelpiece?" is a question which calls for most sympathetic consideration, for have not we all—we who have gone through the experience of "taking a house"—been confronted with it in different shapes, all more or less depressing? Wall-papers or paneling are hopefully chosen, the color of the paint

decided to our complete satisfaction, even the positions of favorite pieces of furniture mentally resolved upon, but, in the midst of the anticipated harmony, a note of discord insistently obtrudes itself in the shape of the mantelpiece. "Draperies," suggests a sanguine friend, remembering, out of a past experience, the success of this expedient; but we remind her that "that was before the days of the dust-trap theory," while suppressing the additional remark that to resort to mantel-draperies argues, nowadays, a certain want of resource. The only way is to decorate the jambs in some inoffensive manner.



"THE OLD-FASHIONED BUREAU WITH HIGH-SHOULDERED DESK DRAWERS"

The Care of Beds and Mattresses

By Mary Taylor-Ross

It is always safe to select a good hair mattress—cheap ones are an abomination. A good hair mattress will last a generation, if it is renovated occasionally, and it is always comfortable and healthful—a good investment. But when one is obliged to consider the dollars, it is possible to secure, for a very reasonable sum, a mattress that is both comfortable and healthful, although it will not last so many years as a hair bed. Whatever kind of a mattress is purchased, even if it be one of the cheapest sort, with an excelsior filling with cotton on one side, give it proper care, so that, until its term of usefulness has expired, it can be induced to yield the best service, and the greatest degree of comfort possible to that sort of a mattress.

Do not neglect to turn it frequently—not only from side to side, but from end to end. A mattress should be turned from side to side every day, and from end to end at least twice a week, so that it will wear evenly, over its entire surface, and not become matted and hollowed out in some parts, while others are lumpy and hilly.

Even in the cheapest grades of mattresses, it is now possible to get the two-piece bed, and this may be turned easily and quickly, provided one knows just how to handle it. There is a "knack" in turning mattresses, so that they almost turn themselves. Stand at one side of the bed, about at the middle, and pass the hands under the mattress until the edge nearest the maker is resting on the arms and shoulders. One should then reach as far under as possible with the hands, take firm hold of the mattress, and with one sweep of the arms, swing it right over on the other side. Pulling and tugging at the binding only wears out the bed and the maker, and makes hard work of a very simple matter.

It is very important that a bed be properly aired, for a poorly aired bed cannot give one refreshing slumber. Every morning the clothes should be entirely removed, not in a lump, but singly, each article being well shaken out and left lying upon a chair or on the window sills by itself. Then every window in the room should be opened as soon as the sleeper has left the room, and now the mattress should be turned.

After breakfast has been cleared away and the dishes washed it is a simple matter to spread the clothes upon the bed which, by this time, is thoroughly aired, and to dress the bed for the day. If there is no sunlight in the room, the night clothes and sheets should be carried across the hall into a room where the sun streams and placed by the open window until thoroughly aired.

Each week, or when the general sweeping day arrives, the mattress should be brushed with a clean whisk broom, but this is not a disagreeable task if underneath the mattress, next

to the springs, a sheet of coarse white cloth is spread. This keeps the dust from settling into the mattress and also prevents the stain one so often sees on mattresses from contact with the wire springs. Give special attention to the corners and edges. The mattress should be covered closely before the sweeping is done, the bed-clothes, in the meantime, being hung out of doors, or out of an open window in another room. At least once a month, if possible, spread an old sheet somewhere out of doors and lay the mattress in the open air and sunlight, while the room is being swept; turn it over once while it is out of doors, so that both sides will be thoroughly aired.

In every home where there is a kitchen porch, the roof of this porch should be designed with special attention to the airing of bed-clothes.



PRETTY ARRANGEMENT FOR A GIRL'S BEDROOM

While the bed-clothes and the various hangings are airing, the room should be thoroughly swept, and then, after the dust settles, special attention should be given the bedstead. Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom from bedbugs, but it is possible to thoroughly exterminate these insects, even where they have secured a firm foothold, and then it is possible to keep them away by just a little care and watchfulness. The bed and slats should be wiped down with a wet cloth, wrung out of carbolic water—a two per cent. solution. When this is dry, the springs should be dusted thoroughly, and then it will save labor in the future if a spread of cheesecloth or coarse white cotton cloth is placed over the slats and tacked down at the four sides before the springs are put in place. With spiral springs this spread will save much dusting. Of course with the woven-wire springs, that are used so much, this spread is not necessary. A

second spread should be laid over the springs, whichever kind is used, in order to keep the dust of the room from getting into the mattress, and to prevent stains from the springs.

The bed slats enameled with white paint are very easily kept clean, and while it is quite a task to paint each slat—perhaps twice, the result is such a saving of labor, and keeps the bed so clean and pure-looking that no housewife would go back to the old rough wood slats that gather every bit of dust in the room, and have to be washed and even scrubbed to keep them clean. Then, too, the paint fills the pores of the wood, and the smooth enamel is never attractive to bugs. Whenever a mattress has been out of doors to air, it should receive a thorough inspection when brought in to remove any possible spiders or other insects which may have dropped upon it.

Most housekeepers now make stout cases of white cotton cloth for the pillows and mattress, for these cases save much wear and tear and keep the ticking clean. However, the case for the mattress is not necessary when the spreads mentioned above are used. These cases should be supplied with buttons and buttonholes, with snap fasteners, or with tapes, to tie them firmly in place to allow frequent removal for washing.

Pillow-slips do not wear out so quickly when the under-slips are used, nor do they become yellow and discolored; it is the oil from the feathers exuding all the time

which causes the white pillow-cases to become dingy, much more than the soil which reaches them from the outside. If a mattress is torn ever so slightly, or the binding becomes ripped, it should be mended without delay, because a small hole soon works havoc with a mattress. A thin place can be patched neatly with a piece of new ticking, which may be pasted into place with gum arabic paste. Small tapes sewed to each corner of a mattress and tied to the posts of the bed, or to hooks screwed into the woodwork at the right places, will keep the bed from slipping about, and sliding toward the foot. Stains on mattresses can usually be removed with a little gasoline or ether, but if they do not yield to this treatment, a paste of Fuller's earth, mixed with water should be applied and left to dry for several hours. Usually when the dry paste is brushed away, the stain will have gone, but if not, the treatment should be repeated.

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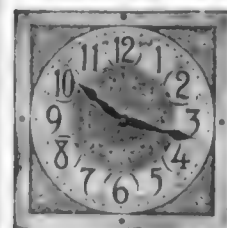
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Mid-Winter Roses

By Katharine L. Day

The rose is queen of the conservatory or greenhouse in Winter, as she has been empress of the flower border all through the Summer. We watch the rapid growth of foliage under the glass and artificial heat with ever-increasing interest when the buds begin to show, and from that time on until they are ready for cutting it becomes an absorbing delight. Color and fragrance enter in to complete the beauty of form, and the perfect rose becomes indeed "a joy forever."

It is difficult—in fact, impossible—to have too many roses. Cuttings, or rather slips about 9 inches long, are put into a firm border of ordinary garden soil in October yearly, to keep up the supply; and a year later these have become strong young plants, and are potted up, using 5 or 6 inch pots, and good loamy compost, without animal or liquid manure. These young plants are not forced at all during their first year in pots, but merely sheltered in a frame (with their pots sunk to the rim in ashes) through the Winter, and after April they stand in the full sunshine, and make strong growth during the Summer.

In July they are shifted into slightly larger pots (without disturbing their roots, except to remove the drainage), and they should then have richer soil, a little bone-meal or fertilizer being added to the turfy loam for them. They are not taken into shelter (except that of a cold frame, with plenty of air) until January. In the greenhouse they quickly throw out fresh shoots containing buds; but they must not be hurried and should have plenty of air, with a daily syringing with tepid water.

Very charming are these pot roses for the decoration of the greenhouse. After blooming they are sheltered until the end of May, and then placed in the full sunshine, where many of them (especially the tea varieties) produce an Autumn show of blossom, and again are useful in the greenhouse. They are potted on in July, as before; all the year round their supply of water is carefully attended to, giving but little in the Winter (and especially for a fortnight after pruning), and then gradually increasing their moisture with the growth of their greenery. Liquid manure (soot water being the best stimulant for conservatory and room plants) should be given twice a week, in a thin, clear state, from the time their buds appear, to increase the size and substance of the blooms. Some roses do much better in pots than others, and we find the following varieties amongst the most satisfactory: The Bride, an exquisite white rose; L'Idéal, in rich shades of apri-

cot and crimson; General Jacqueminot, deep red, and very fragrant; La France and Mrs. Harkness, both in soft pink and deliciously sweet; Baroness Rothschild, very handsome, but without any scent



REINE MARIE HENRIETTE ROSE, SOMETIMES CALLED THE RED GLORY



THE NIPHETOS ROSE, MOST BEAUTIFUL OF THE PURE WHITE ROSES

whatever. Caroline Testout, Bridesmaid, and many other beautiful tea roses are also excellent pot plants. Of course, those who do not care to cultivate their roses from cuttings can obtain them ready for forcing in the early Spring; but there is a certain satisfaction in growing them from the first which will then be missed.

Among the most beautiful of the ever-blooming climbing roses and the best of the older roses to cover a wall or a pergola when planted out are Gloire de Dijon (which will grow even in a city garden, and blossom though the aspect be north); Reine Marie Henriette (sometimes called the Red Glory); William Allan Richardson, covered with rich clusters of deep apricot flowers during the Summer; Rêve D'or, an extraordinarily floriferous rose; Cheshunt Hybrid, with beautiful crimson flowers; Paul's Carmine Pillar, a single rose; and Maréchal Niel, which, though usually grown under glass, may be planted in a southwest position (well sheltered from the northeast winds) in the open air, but should have the protection of a wall. One of the most charming of climbing roses is Alister Stella Gray, which produces clusters of medium-sized blooms, which are yellow in their first stages, changing to white as they expand. The Niphetos is a satisfactory bloomer in a greenhouse.

The miniature fairy roses, known also as Polyantha or Baby roses, are raised from seed and will open their first buds just ten weeks after the seedlings appear above the soil. These are most fascinating little plants, especially to children, for they are of a doll's house size, about 3 inches in height, when they begin to blossom. There is great variety in them, ranging from the "Mignonette," which is a dark pink, to "Snowball," a pure white.

The original type of Rosa Wichuriana (a Japanese rose introduced in 1893) is small, with single white flowers, a plant of prostrate habit, suitable specially for draping the rock border; but this plant, having been hybridized with certain roses of larger size and brilliant color, has produced very beautiful roses, double, semi-double, and single. All the Wichurianas are distinguished by a mass of shining foliage (which in many cases is evergreen), and also by a habit of throwing up a quantity of tall stems yearly from their base, which has given them the name of the fountain roses. The best of these hybrids are also luxuriant enough to climb high, and cover an arch with their clusters of bloom, Dorothy Perkins being the prettiest of them.

Our hostess had invited us to a "rag party," wording the invitations thus:

"Ye are invited to ye old-time homestead for a rag cutting at five o'clock.
Come prepared for ye work with scissors and aprons.
Supper will be served at seven o'clock.
Ye husbands have an invite to supper."

The large roomy kitchen the guests were ushered into had a delightfully old-timey air about its immaculate freshness. The four windows were curtained with dotted scrim and a collection of rockers and other easy chairs had been brought in from other rooms—the regular kitchen chairs banished for the occasion. Rugs were spread on the polished hardwood floor and a clotheshorse was draped with a pretty patchwork quilt to serve as a screen before the fire, and as something very suggestive of old-time kitchens, bunches of aromatic and fragrant herbs had been brought down from the attic and strung across the kitchen ceiling.

An Old-time Rag Party

By C. Celestine Cummings

ing on a piece of stout twine. A few lengths of the bitter-sweet vine and leaves on the walls completed the homey environment.

A basket made of pasteboard in the scrap basket style, covered with a gaily figured chintz and ornamented with a ribbon bow was given to each of the company to hold her rags.

The cutting took the form of a contest, the lady cutting the biggest pile of rags being awarded a special prize, though each contestant was given her pretty basket to take home as a souvenir of the delightful occasion.

The cutting contest lasted for an hour, when the hostess asked us to put away our rags and assist her get supper ready for the men folk. The

dining table was brought out from its corner and the necessary leaves set in to make it large enough to accommodate twenty guests. The room was lighted entirely with candles arranged in groups of threes on the table in their old-fashioned holders, and wherever else they could be advantageously placed, as on dresser-tops and mantel shelf.

We had an amply generous supper of old-time dishes that the hostess had already prepared. The viands were:

Cold Ham	Brown Bread Rolls
Chicken Salad	Boston Baked Beans
Crullers	Catsup
Curry and Bayberry	Spice Cake
Fruit and Nuts	Jellies
	Coffee

After supper various games were indulged in, as draughts, dominoes, beggar-my-neighbor, bezique and others.



Talks to Our Girls

By Hilda Levering

Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where mentioned articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

I wish I could impress upon every one of my girl readers the importance of being neat and tidy in dress, and of beginning it while young. The girl who is untidy in her dress will be untidy in her room, untidy in her work at school, untidy in her painting or drawing, untidy in her surroundings, untidy about everything—because she has allowed it to become a habit.

If dust as well as tumbled rose-leaves have been allowed to settle on the table; if—who has not seen it?—unsightly piles of papers, dusty letters, faded photographs, old medicine bottles, litter of all kinds, are allowed to collect in prominent corners, then we have none of that dainty disarray of the room that is lived in—but cleared up every night, so that it starts fair again every morning—but the actual muss and confusion of a genuinely untidy person.

And as with rooms, so with people. The sham untidiness of "rebellious curly hair" is bewitching, but the real article, the wisp-like straggling of hair which is rebellious, certainly, but *not* curly, makes every lover of the beautiful shudder.

Still more with dress! We live in an uncommonly dusty world; and every personal belonging that is not perpetually reviewed and renewed, brushed or folded after use, put away when out of use, and so forth and so on—at a cost of time and labor—has the most odious knack of losing its pristine freshness and becoming first shabby, then worn, lastly disreputable, and finally impossible.

Reflect upon these things seriously, my girls, and resolve—the beginning of the New Year is a good time to do it—that you will cultivate the habit of neatness above everything else. It may take a little more time, but you will not regret that when you see the beautiful results.

Untidiness, want of method, disorder, are simply disastrous in all the business of life. How disastrous not one can believe who has not spent an hour or two reckoning up the losses a want of method have cost. It is not only that things do not last as long as they should; they are continually "mis-laid" at crucial moments.

As a worker, the untidy girl is outstripped by other girls not half so clever, simply because they avoid maddening their employers by "careless" blunders, and look fresh and neat and attractive, instead of—well, just untidy. As a wife—poor dear! If there is one thing that the average husband is less patient with than another it is an untidy better-half,

and one can hardly blame him for it, for, at her best, her housekeeping is casual, and her home in a chronic muddle, with everything in the wrong place, and comfort not to be discovered at all.

AVOID ENVY.

Next to the mistake of untidiness is the sin of envy. Oh, what a miserable trait is that! If you would be a fine and lovable woman, you must eliminate envy from your personal equipment.

We are apt to fancy that, no matter what would be good for other people, the easy time, the pleasant

to sit on it. And much happiness that might be ours we miss altogether because we are not on the watch for it. We make up our minds that happiness is to arrive from a given point; and when it doesn't we are so utterly wretched and our eyes are so blinded with the shedding of vain tears, that we do not notice the little happinesses that are coming in the opposite direction, and which, even though they may not be the great boon on which we had set our hearts, are yet well worth the gathering. But no; we want the toy we had made up our minds to have, and nothing else will do; for when things go awry we are much like children, crying for the plaything that is forbidden, and refusing to look at any other of the nursery treasures.

SOME LITTLE TOILET HINTS

Apropos of my earnest "sermon" about neatness, I have some rules at hand which will aid you, my girls, in improving your appearance and in making you dainty and sweet to look upon:

To curl the hair quickly, moisten it with alcohol, then roll rather tightly in curlers, and in half an hour's time the hair will be beautifully curled.

To clean gloves put them on the hands, one at a time, and rub with a flannel cloth dipped in naphtha, turning the flannel as it gets dirty. But remember that the naphtha is very inflammable, and must not be used near a light or fire. I have heard of some very painful accidents

that have followed carelessness in this regard.

To improve the look of your fingernails always cut them the last thing at night. By morning the cut portion will have hardened, and will be unlikely to break or split.

BE A LOYAL FRIEND

Nobody need be friendless. Somebody once ordered that on his tombstone should be written, "The Gift of God—I had a Friend." Yes, the world is full of true friends. Do you know that you can grow friends as you grow flowers? Plant the seeds of kindness, water them with love, tend with care, weed with patience and forbearance, support with the props of fidelity, and presently you will own a charming garden of friendship. Girls who have no friends are girls who do not understand love. They think love is being loved, but the best and truest love is giving without expectation of return. A true friend is a harbor of refuge, a lighthouse, whose calm, bright rays protect from many a danger on the sea of life. Treat your friends well and with loyalty.

LIFE'S LESSONS

Over and over again,
No matter which way I turn,
I always find in the Book of Life
Some lesson I have to learn.

I must take my turn at the mill,
I must grind out the golden grain,
I must work my task with a resolute will,
Over and over again.

Over and over again,
The brook through the meadow flows,
And over and over again
The ponderous mill-wheel goes.

Once doing will not suffice,
Though the doing be not in vain;
And a blessing failing us once or twice
May come if we try again.

—UNKNOWN.

places, would be best for us. We ignore the fact that "God's purpose concerning us is not to make things easy, but to make something of us." And then we begin to get envious, and look round our little world, and think how much better off other people are. And from envy we go on to discontent, and then, well—then it is good-bye to happiness, for a discontented person is never that.

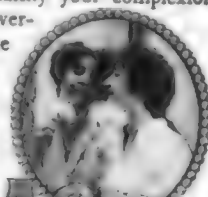
And it's such a mistake. Did you ever meet anybody who hadn't trials and disappointments? I never did, and I'm sure you never did, either. But I have met many men and women who, by long brooding over them, had magnified theirs out of all proportion to their real size, allowed them to overshadow all the good happenings in their lives, and were utterly miserable in consequence.

THE HAPPINESS THAT WE MISS

There are many of us who, as Jeremy Taylor says, prefer to sit down on our little "handful of thorns" rather than on the pleasant places of our lives, forgetting that though everybody has their "handful of thorns" it is quite unnecessary

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SMART STREET SUITS

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22.

Nos. 1864-1811. An effective tailor-finished street suit of plum-colored satin-faced cloth, small silk buttons and lining of ivory-white satin. The coat (No. 1864) is a closely-fitted model, with a notched collar and small mannish revers. The sleeve is a two-piece coat sleeve of the mannish order.

This coat is in the regulation three-quarter length, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1811) is laid in side plaits at the centre-front and back and is circular at the sides. The pattern is in three pieces and in the regular street length, 42 inches in the front and 45 inches in the back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume, 9 yards of 54-inch material will be required.

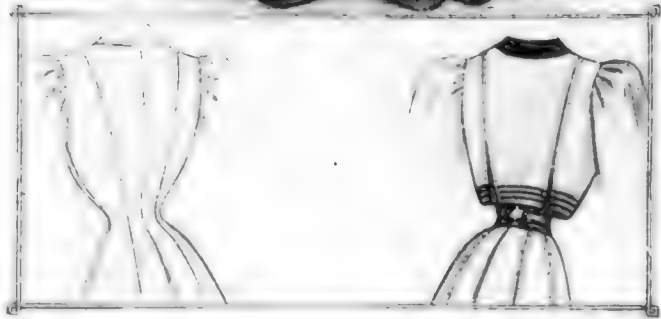
Nos. 1865-1866. Novelty suiting in two shades of green developed this chic costume, with fancy black silk braid and a velvet vest and collar as the contrasting feature. The jacket is a close fitting Eton, having laid-in stitched tucks in the front, the back and in the sleeve, and is supplied with a high-fitted girdle, the use of which is optional. This style of jacket will be one of the popular modes in the early Spring season. The pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1866) is a nine-gored model, with a cluster of two tucks at each seam stitched to give a box-plait effect. The skirt is 42 inches long in front and 45 inches long in back, and is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume 7 yards of 54-inch material will be required.



Pictorial Review

Nos. 1867-1868. Reception gown of French broadcloth, chiffon velvet and Irish lace. The waist (No. 1867) has a novel yoke effect in the front and back and fancy straps crossing over the chemisette of lace in surplice effect. A small turn-over collar of the cloth and velvet and a high stock of the lace finishes the neck.

The sleeve is decidedly new and very effective and the entire waist is developed over a fitted lining. This pattern is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1868) is cut in five gores, the front and back being laid in deep side-plaits. This skirt is 42 inches long in the front and 45 inches in the back, and is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

For the medium size of this entire costume, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 42-inch material, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of velvet and 1 yard of lace are required.

Nos. 1869-1870. An exclusive gown of soft-finished silk, velvet and lace is here portrayed. The waist (No. 1869) is an entirely new model, having a bolero front of the silk, opening over a lace blouse. The bolero is laid in tucks, held in place by wide shaped straps which extend over the shoulder to meet similar tucks in the back. Tiny revers of the silk and velvet and a chic yoke of wide lace edging decorate the front. This pattern is supplied with a fitted lining, and is cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

The skirt (No. 1870) has a panel front gore, with circular sides and back in one piece, laid in clusters of three tucks. Wide bias folds and shaped straps decorate the lower edge, and the pattern is cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 inches waist measure.

Price, 15 cents.

Medium size of this entire costume requires 16 yards of 21 inch material, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of velvet and $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of all-over.



RECEPTION GOWNS

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For Prices of Pinned Paper Patterns see page 22.

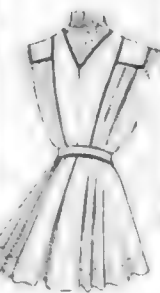


1856

No. 1856. Girls' dress of French challis with folds of contrasting silk and yoke and high fitted cuffs of allover lace. This pretty little frock is made over a fitted lining, closes at the centre-back and has a straight box-plaited skirt. Soft finished silk in plain, check or figured weave with yoke and cuffs of tuck net, mull or India lawn would be effective. The pattern is cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, and size 10 years requires 4 yards of 36-inch material and 1 yard of allover lace. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1857. Simple Russian frock of Viyella washable flannel, braided with a contrasting shade of soutache. This one-piece dress closes at the centre-back, broad box-plaits in the front and back are stitched to the waist line and an inverted plait at the underarm seam adds a graceful fullness to the skirt section. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years, and size 4 years requires 3½ yards of 27-inch material and 6 yards of braid. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1858. Checked mohair and narrow pipings of velvet developed this splendid dress. The waist is made over a fitted lining, opens at the centre-back and is cut in V shape at the neck to reveal a dainty chemisette and stock of allover lace. This pattern is



1858



1857

cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require 5 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1859. A charming blouse suit of wool veiling and checked taffetas, with a shield and stock of linen embroidery. The blouse has a novel sailor collar with suspender extensions and a leg-o'-mutton sleeve with a turn-back cuff. The skirt is in 11 gores, alternating in box-plaits and gathered sections and is trimmed with folds of the cloth and silk. This pattern is cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires 7 yards of 42-inch material and 2 yards of 20-inch silk. Price, 15 cents.



1859

ATTRACTIVE FROCKS FOR LITTLE MAIDS

Tissue Paper Patterns of these Designs, 15 cents for Each Number. For prices of Pinned Paper Patterns, see page 22.

In Motherland



WHEN YOUR BABY CRIES

THE watchful mother is quick to note every act and motion of her child which seems to indicate pain or uneasiness. If the little fellow cries, you cannot rest satisfied until you have discovered whether it is from hunger or rage or pain; and practice in watching soon makes you perfect in divining the cause of the trouble. You learn to distinguish the shrill cry that your baby gives when roused from his sleep from the cry of sleepiness, which is drowsy, or from the cry of grief which is sobbing. The cry of teething is fretful, of passion or temper furious; the cry of ear-ache is short, sharp and piercing, the head being rolled from side to side, and the little hand being often put up to the seat of the pain.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

A young mother should know that sameness of food, not variety, is required by a young baby; that her baby should always sleep by himself. You cannot learn too soon that your baby is not hungry every time that he cries—often he is thirsty, and a few drops of water will quiet him; that furs about the neck cannot be borne by a sensitive skin; that it is beneficial to lay him on the bed on his back for awhile every day and let him kick for exercise.

As the child grows older there are other important points which should be emphasized. Remember that hats will irritate the forehead unless a piece of velvet is placed next to the skin; that tight elastic bands under the chin cause discomfort by pressing on the veins; that children must be taught to use a handkerchief properly; that soap and water leave a feeling of sticky tightness on the skin, unless followed by rinsing; that eczema may be caused by starched frocks, and therefore silk or woolen frocks are preferable; that this skin disease is made worse by the application of water, and for this reason water should not be applied to it.

THE BABY'S FIRST OUTING

When your baby's first outdoor visit is taken, at the age of six weeks—the weather permitting—it should not last more than 10 or 15 minutes at a time. Let your nurse carry the baby in her arms for warmth and insist that the wind does not blow in the baby's face—the slightest chilliness of hands or feet may be taken as an indication that the outing has been long enough. When the baby is six months old, the cab may be used. Get one with rubber tires and good C springs, and also a canopy lined with dark material, preferably green. Until your baby is two years old do not permit him to be placed in a go-cart with stiff springs.

DO NOT FOLLOW THE CALENDAR

Never undertake to change the baby's clothing according to the cal-

Readers of THE PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply and state the page and date.

endar, but let it be regulated by the weather. When the first cool days of Autumn come the change from cotton shirt to one of soft wool should have been made. One that comes down over the hips and protects the chest and bowels is the best. During the hot months, if the child has been healthy and the mother wise, the feet have been allowed to go bare most of the time. This "hardens" the little one, and makes it less likely to take cold, besides adding much to its comfort during the Summer. During the Winter, however, the child should be protected by a pair of short stockings, first of cotton, later of silk or wool, and a pair of soft shoes. A flannel petticoat must be added when the weather becomes colder. When carried out of doors special care must be taken to see that the child is warmly clad. Many mothers are content with wraps for their babies which are showy and stylish, but which when examined are found to be as thin as paper, and are no protection from the cold winds. When we realize that babies do not resist cold as well as adults, owing to their more tender natures and feebler circulation, we are tempted to wish that we might take off the mother's heavy, fur-lined coat and wrap it about the body of the shivering baby, exchanging for it the thin, lace-trimmed baby's coat, that the mother might be made to realize how inadequately she was protecting her child.

AS TO EXERCISE

Exercise for your growing baby is just as important as it is for an adult, but great care must be shown in the matter, for the body is frail, the bones easily bent and the joints may be strained so that more or less permanent injury will result. When we notice the careless handling which many babies receive from immature nurse-girls or inexperienced young mothers, we can only wonder that more babies are not incurably injured.

When the baby is two weeks old, systematic exercise should be begun.

This is best accomplished by taking the child in the arms, and walking about the room ten or fifteen minutes, once or twice a day. At first it should be carried resting upon a pillow, and always in the horizontal position with the head and shoulders well supported. To overcome any tendency to produce curvature of the spine, and to equalize the exercise of the two sides of the body, the child should be carried first on one arm, then on the other. This rests the baby and causes it to exercise its flabby little muscles, but this should not be confused with the pernicious practice of walking the floor with the baby whenever it is peevish, or used as a means of inducing sleep.

IN A SITTING POSTURE

By the time the little one is one month old the pillow may be discarded and a little longer walk taken.

At the age of four months the child should be strong enough to be carried in the arms in a sitting posture, providing the head and shoulders are supported, but it should not be carried about without this support till the eighth month.

SELF-CONTROL FOR THE MOTHER

When we realize what an important office is that of motherhood—and that these young lives are the most precious possession that can be bestowed upon a woman,

I cannot too strenuously emphasize the necessity of exerting self-control, so that your little ones may be surrounded only by the genial influences of love and kindness, the sunshine of smiles, not the storm of frowns, and that irritably sharp answers, unnecessary rebukes, may give place to forbearance and long-suffering in order to insure sweetness of disposition and the development of gentleness and sympathy in the young growing minds over which you have such absolute control. Children are imitative, first of all, and they adopt the manners of those by whom they are surrounded—the flower and the fruit will always be found true to the parent type—and for this reason the duty that devolves upon the mother is one of constant watchfulness over her own inclinations.

BAD HABITS FORMED EARLY

Children who are too young to reason are still not too young to form bad habits of conduct or speech. Each child is a law unto itself—a separate mind coming to a separate conclusion. Every mother discerns that even a baby requires discipline.



SAFETY STRAP FOR FASTENING THE BABY IN A CHAIR.

The Splendid Qualities

of Liebig Company's Extract—the strength it gives, its brilliancy in solution and perfect flavor—are due to the choice material from which it is prepared. The Liebig Company's main business is the manufacture of beef extract; it is not a by-product with them as with others. All the best cuts of beef are in

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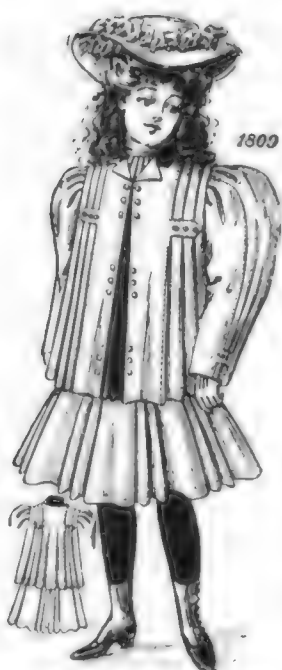
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Winter Fashions for Boys and Girls



Girls' Jacket Suit, No. 1809

No. 1809. Girls' Suit, of tan cheviot, consisting of a plaited jacket and a straight one-piece plaited skirt. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12

No. 1833. Boys' Norfolk Suit with knickerbocker trousers. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 42 inch or 2 yards of 54 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1808. Girls' Long Coat, known as the Empire coat. Suitable for cloth, silk or velvet. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 years requires $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36 inch or 4 yards of 46 inch material and $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1272. Child's



Boys' Overcoat, No. 1309

Coat to be made with or without the hood. A practical Winter wrap to be developed in a variety of fabrics. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8

No. 1244. Girls' Reefer, with notched collar. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years will require $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 48-inch material. Practical little box coat suitable for all prevailing cloths or silks.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 1637. Girls' Full-Length Box Coat, of dark blue



Girl's Coat, No. 1272.



Girl's Coat, No. 1637.



Girl's Coat, No. 1306.

cheviot, with collar and cuffs of embroidered linen. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 10 years requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42-inch material.

Price 15 cents.



Girl's Empire Coat, No. 1808.

No. 1306. Girls' Coat, having a deep cape put on with a stitched band. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 12 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 54-inch material.

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Cheviot, kersey, Oxford, velvet, velveteen and corduroy are the favorite ma-

terials for girls' and childrens' coats this season.



Boy's Russian Suit, No. 1667

and 14 years. Size 10 years requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40 inch or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 52 inch material and $\frac{3}{4}$ yards of velvet.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1636. Child's Box Coat, of black velvet. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 20 inch velvet or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 43-inch material.

Child's Coat, No. 1636

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1810. Child's Empire Coat. Developed in oyster gray satin-faced cloth. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 years requires 4 yards of 36 inch or $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 46 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1312. Boys' Overcoat, with loose full back, and two styles of collar, suitable for cheviot, kersey, Oxford or corduroy. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 years requires 3 yards of 54 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1832. Girls' Jacket Suit, having a straight plaited skirt, sewn to an underwaist, pictured in Alice blue satin-faced cloth. Cut



Boy's Overcoat, No. 1312.

in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 years will require 5 yards of 36 inch or 4 yards of 46 inch material.

Price, 15 cents.

No. 1309. Boys' Buster Brown Overcoat, desirable for cheviot, kersey, velvet or corduroy. Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 42 inch material.

Price, 10 cents.



Girls' Jacket Suit, No. 1832.



Girl's Reefer, No. 1244

Children's Page

A Twelfth-Night Revel

For the Young Folk

The huge cake is always the most important feature of a Twelfth-Night Revel, because until the cake has been cut and the pea and bean which are hidden inside have been discovered there is no way of knowing who the king and queen are to be. This is a custom that has been brought down for hundreds of years, for in olden times the festivities of Christmas lasted for twelve days, beginning at the 25th of December, including New Year's and ending with a merry frolic on January 6th, or Twelfth-Night. Nowadays a ring and a coin are often placed in the cake instead of the pea and bean, but it is pleasant to stick to the old custom. The one to whom the bean falls becomes the "King of the Revels," and that one to whom the pea falls becomes the Queen. These merry-makings are appropriate for children, al-

though oftenest indulged in by the grown-ups.

The players who have been given names or numbers sit in two rows facing each other—the Queen being at one end. When she is ready she gives a signal and says: "It is time for — to start." At this, the person indicated rises, and the Queen says: "Let — bring him to me." A second one starts and tries to catch the first, who runs between the players and all around. If caught, he takes his stand

behind the Queen's chair. If not, the pursuer is required to take that place. So the game goes on in twos until all have been caught. They all march around the vacant chairs until the Queen claps her hands, when all rush for a seat, as in "Going to Jerusalem," and, as in that game, the number of chairs is short one, this one having been quietly removed during the game. This boy or girl left without a seat must pay any sort of a penance which the Queen may desire.

All of this leads to great merriment and laughter.

It is a pretty idea to have ready some kimonos of turkey red, the Queen's to be made with a train, and both robes trimmed with bands of imitation ermine in canton flannel, with splotches of black cloth. Imitation crowns and sceptres of cardboard covered with gold paper add much to the fun.

Answers to Puzzles in the January Humoer

No. 1.—V E R A
E D E N
R E I N
A N N A

No. 2.— B
r A t
B A S I L
b I t
L

No. 6.— Milan Pisa
Rome Capri
Colosseum
Vesuvius
Pompeii
Naples
Sienna
Po

No. 3.—Conundrum.

No. 4.—Valparaiso.
Nagasaki.
Stockholm.

No. 5.— 19½.

How to Make the Play-box Swing

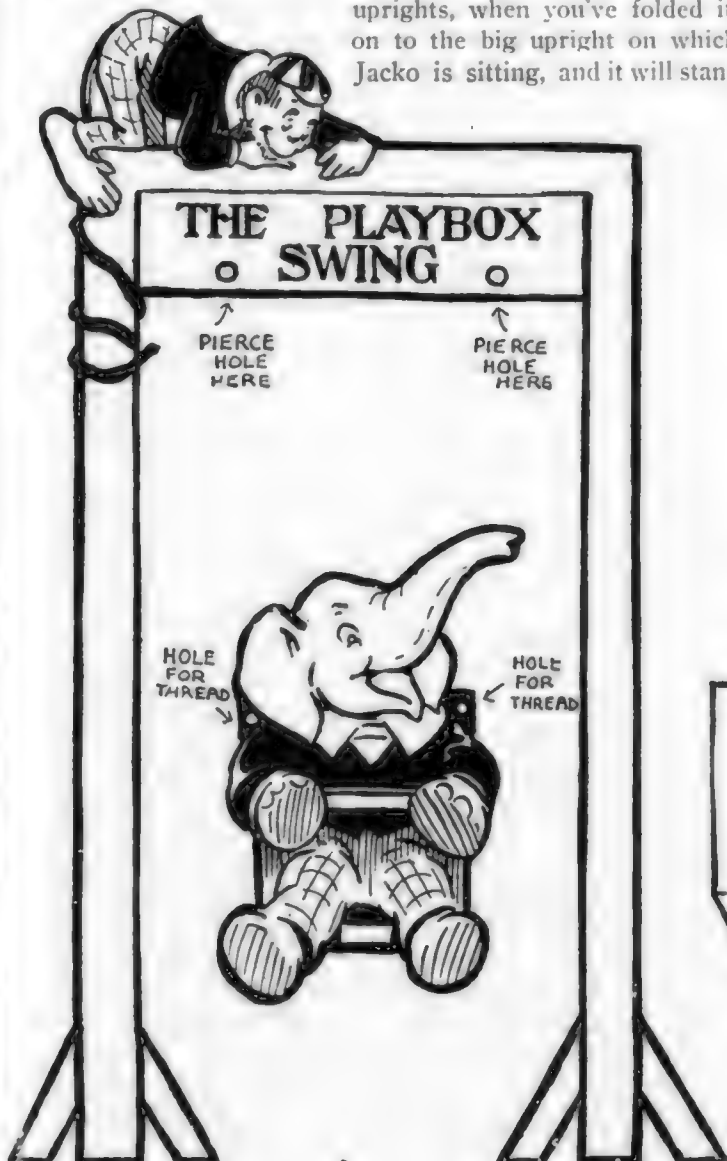
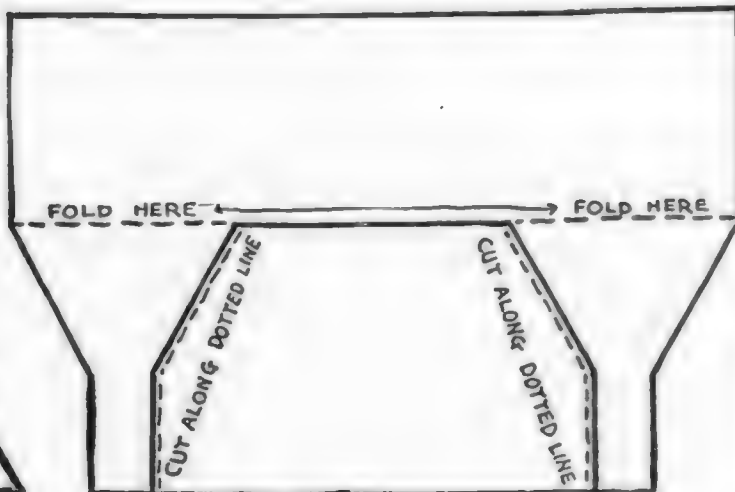
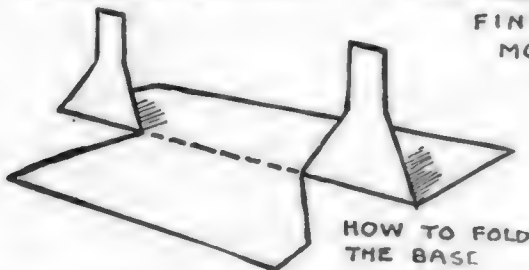
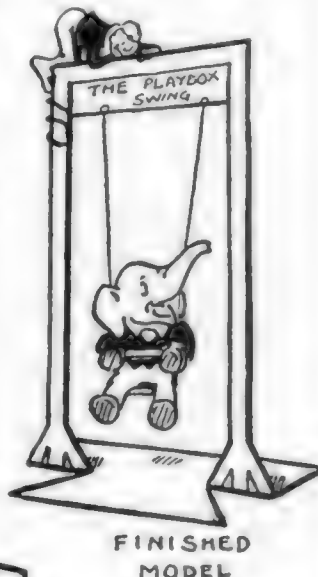
A Cut-out for the Children

Paste the picture very neatly on a piece of cardboard and put it aside to dry. Next day take a sharp knife and cut out the big picture on the left-hand side, cutting all round the outside black line. Jumbo will be in one piece, and Jacko and the swing support in another. Cut out the piece on the lower right-hand side, cut along the dotted lines, and fold where marked. Paste the

uprights, when you've folded it, on to the big upright on which Jacko is sitting, and it will stand

quite steadily. Pierce holes where marked, run a piece of thread through, hang Jumbo on, and it's done. If you have colored paints or chalks you can improve it by coloring it.

It is important that your scissors should be perfectly sharp and that in cutting perfect neatness should be observed so that the edge may be sharp. The children will be pleased with this cut-out, because it is not stiff, like a picture, but movable. If placed in a window where the wind is blowing, the elephant will swing back and forth.



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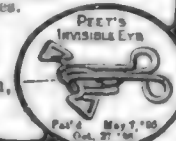
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The Noah Family at Home

By Isabel C. Marshall

CHAPTER II

"Which is Mrs. Noah's favorite?" asked Daisy, when Blackeyes was safely stalled.

"I think Ginger, the cat," said Jack; "he always lives in the house with them, and she likes him because he never steals, besides being a splendid mouser; and he can kill rats. At least, I had to put away the rats belonging to the ark, because they were far too big and they made everything else look stupid, so I pretend that Ginger killed them."

Ginger wasn't much to look at, certainly, being a very ordinary ark cat, of a smirched tortoise-shell color, almost bare of paint in places. His nose was blunt, one eye had disappeared, and his tail, which ought to have curled round his toes as he sat stiffly, was broken off. But when Jack told his history, how he was the sole survivor of the very first arkful; how he had had him to play with during measles, and he had shared his bath after it; how, since then, he had gone twice to the seaside with him in Summer, had been once lost in the garden for a week, and found minus his tail, Daisy looked at him with increased interest, and thought Mrs. Noah must certainly like him best of all the animals.

"Pray, who gave you leave to bring all your toys into the drawing-room?" said an impatient voice, breaking in upon the children's talk. Jack looked up. He had not noticed his sister's entrance.

"I was allowed——" he began.

"Whoever allowed you, had no business to," said Grace, sharply; "you think just because mother is away you can bring in all your rubbish and leave it about, I suppose."

"It isn't rubbish!" cried Jack, defiantly; "and I've as much right here as you, anyway!"

"That's nonsense," said Grace, with aggravating calmness, "the nursery is the place for you and Daisy, and your tea is ready, so off you go."

Daisy, alarmed at the impending quarrel between her cousins, had gathered her three dolls into her arms, and was going obediently, when Jack caught her frock to keep her. "There's no hurry," he said. "Susan will come for us when tea's ready, she said she would; you needn't mind her," and he looked scornfully at his sister.

"Don't teach Daisy to be as naughty as you are," said Grace, severely. "You know quite well that you have got to obey me when mamma is away, and it's not worth while being rude about it. You know you aren't allowed to play here till after six o'clock, because the room must be tidy for visitors. Pick up every one of these toys at once, and make the room look neat before you go."

Jack was slowly collecting his animals. "Not very likely I would leave them here for you to trample upon!" he grumbled. Daisy came to his help, but he was so slow and particular in packing them together, Grace grew impatient, and left the music she was arranging at the piano, to come and hurry him.

"Take care, Cousin Grace!" exclaimed Daisy, "that's the jungle where you are; it's full of beasts!"

But the warning came too late; something cracked under foot, and Jack darted forward, only to gather the splintered remains of a purple-spotted hyena from among the fur of the rug.

SYNOPSIS OF CHAPTER I.—Jack Arnold, who is just recovering from a spell of illness, has been spending Christmas Day in the drawing-room with his Noah's Arks, and inventing games to amuse himself and his little cousin Daisy. He has been allowing his imagination to picture Mrs. Noah going to call the cows and has been describing her endeavors to lure "Blackeyes" back from the forest to her peaceful stall.

"I'm sorry it's broken," said his sister, ungraciously, "but what on earth makes you scatter them all over the floor like that, you little goose?"

Jack was too deeply offended to reply.

"She did it on purpose," he said to Daisy, "and she isn't sorry, she's glad."

Grace was on her knees beside them, rapidly sweeping the floor and its stock together, and bundling them unceremoniously into the arks with a heedlessness intolerable to their owner.

"Now," she said briskly, as she upset Blackeyes and her stall together into Mrs. Japhet's ark, "off



THE CHILDREN AT THE BRIDGE COTTAGE

with you both; and see if you can teach Jack drawing-room manners before he comes back again, Daisy!"

Daisy was an only child, with little experience of other children, and was terrified to find herself appealed to by both cousins in this quarrel; for, while her sympathies were all with Jack and his despised treasures, his rudeness to Grace seemed to her an unexampled rebellion.

A noise of carriage-wheels, followed by the door bell ringing, made Grace still more eager to hasten the children away before possible visitors entered. As Jack, his arms piled with the whole collection of arks, of which he would not entrust even one to Daisy, moved slowly to the door, his sister's sharp eyes discovered one overlooked animal. "Look," she said, picking up Ginger from the floor, "you have forgotten this poor scarecrow," and she slipped him into Mrs. Japhet's ark, which happened to be uppermost. The two children did encounter some visitors as they crossed the hall—Mrs. Prince and her daughter Alice, who came in to leave a message with Grace for her mother.

"How kind Jack is to his little cousin," remarked the lady, as she entered; "I met him carrying her toys for her as carefully as if they had been treasures of his own."

"They are his own," laughed Grace, "he is a regular baby about toys, he has enough to stock a shop; Susan says she doesn't know where to put them all."

"You should get him to give some of them away," said the younger visitor. "I was in one of the Montgomery's Bridge cottages this morning, and the children there had nothing but an old wooden horse without a head to play with."

"Yes, that's a very good idea," said Grace, "it would teach him to be unselfish. I am afraid he's rather spoiled from being the youngest, and always having his own way; everybody spoils him but me, and if I attempt to keep him in order he thinks himself very ill-used."

So far are we from seeing ourselves as we appear to others, it never occurred to Grace, as she complacently described her brother's faults, that the same description could be applied to her own.

The kind old lady who sat listening to her was too wise to think aloud; but she was thinking as she listened to the young girl's self-satisfied speech, that if one of her absent friend's children was spoilt from being the youngest, the other needed as much to learn unselfishness, and, as the eldest, had probably had more of her own way than was good for her.

In the serene atmosphere of the nursery, and consoled by tea, Jack had recovered his temper, and was ready to agree to Daisy's request that he would arrange his arks, till it was time for them to go back to the drawing-room; and that he would make some more adventures for the Noah family, and, if possible, let her children, under their names of Eve and Miriam, have some part in his inventions. Much gratified by evident admiration of his dramatic powers, Jack had agreed to improvise some safe and yet interesting part for the dolls to play, and was preparing to unpack his crowded arks on that corner of the floor they usually occupied, when Susan interposed. She represented that, owing to Jack's cold, she had not been able to give the nursery its usual weekly cleaning for nearly two weeks. To-morrow, if all was well, she must get it done; and, therefore, it would be much better to leave his animals packed as they were, until the floor had been swept, and the corners thoroughly dusted. "For you know yourself, Master Jack, once you have them all spread out, you don't like me to lay hands on them, and you're not very willing to clear them out of the way for me, and that's the truth." Jack admitted it was, and agreed, on condition that, afterwards, when they were properly arranged, Susan would undertake to let no one touch them without his leave. And so the compact was formed.

The pleasantest of plans are often the most impossible to fulfill. One thing after another happened to prevent Jack from carrying out his. When the nursery was ready for his use, he was so feverish and ill, with a fresh attack of cold, that he felt much more like going straight off to bed than arranging a farm. No one else could be trusted to do it for him; indeed, he could not bear to have his treasures out of his sight, so, for more than a week the arks stood piled on a low shelf above the toy-box. Then Daisy's visit was brought to a sudden end, as an opportunity was found for sending her home under escort.

(Continued in the March number)

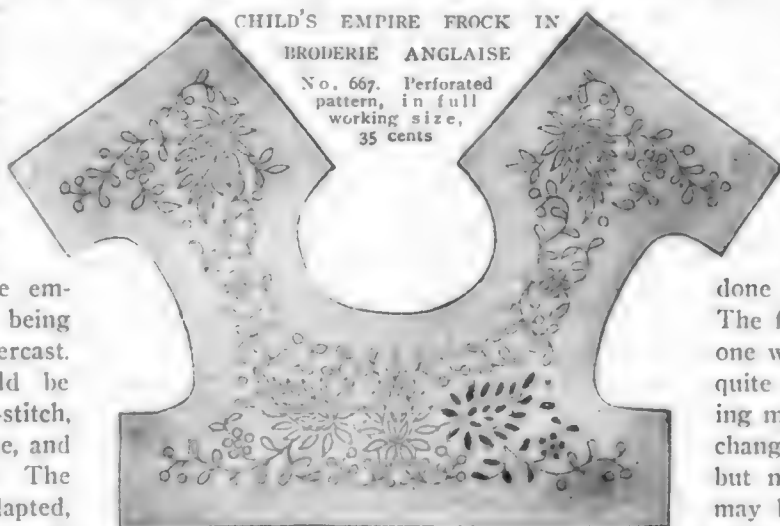
Fancy Work for Winter Evenings



DECORATIVE DESIGN FOR LEATHER BURNT-WORK
No. 666. Perforated Pattern, 25 cents

CHILD'S EMPIRE YOKE
THE design given for broderie Anglaise explains itself. Nothing is prettier for quite little girls' wear than an Empire frock, set in full gathers below the armhole line in a deep yoke ornamented with embroidery. The broderie Anglaise of the moment lends itself admirably to this style of frock, and the design given could be very quickly worked out on linen, cambric, or silk, as the case might be. The edges of the open parts should be first run round with silk, butterfly floss, flax thread, or whatever medium is used for the embroidery, and then, after being cut out, be closely overcast. The little berries should be worked solid in satin-stitch, as much raised as possible, and the stems in stem-stitch. The design could easily be adapted, in whole or in merely the scroll part, for working round the hem of the frock, and the little scrolling spray on the shoulder could be repeated on the cuff, if desired.

DESIGN FOR BURNT-WORK
This beautiful rose design is useful for many decorative purposes, and is especially appropriate for burnt-work. It is quite a new fad to apply burnt-work to leather of the pastel shades or on white to decorate evening gowns, and if well done the effect is altogether charming. Sometimes, the design is cut out after the burning is



CHILD'S EMPIRE FROCK IN
BRODERIE ANGLAISE
No. 667. Perforated
pattern, in full
working size,
35 cents

done and applied as cut-work with most artistic effect; but it may also be applied in bands with stitched edges, or between bouillonnées of

chiffon or a beading of lace. The result is ornate and novel. For either of these designs address The Work Table, and state the page and date.

Leather is not the only material to which the pyrographic designs may be applied in the decoration of costumes for satin velvet, broadcloth, panne velvet and chamois have all been utilized. Of course the burning only makes the outlines, and it becomes necessary to wash the color in with water-colors to suit the flower intended. Very beautiful effects are possible on white velvet. Take the orchid, for instance, or the purple iris, done in lavender and green.

The floral design is burned as one wishes, the outlines etched quite a dark brown. The coloring must be delicate enough to change the color of the goods, but not impair its lustre, and may be done either before or after the work is dry. When entirely dry it is cut out, like passementerie, with a very sharp knife, and then artistically applied as a trimming.

The Economy of Left-Overs

By Jeanette Young

There are in my store-room three large and capacious gingham bags hanging; in one are old cotton pieces, in one old linen pieces, and—last, but not least—in the other old flannel pieces, invaluable possessions in the household economy in time of need. When my silence tablecloth gets stained, or hard from much washing, it makes a good under-cover for the ironing-board. When long curtains get shabby on the lower floor they are made to do duty as sash-curtains on the second floor.

In the kitchen, if one gets flour in bags, open and hem the bags and they will be found to be a great saving of the dish towels, or to use as bread cloths, to wet and wrap around celery, lettuce and parsley, to keep them fresh, and around fish to render it odorless when in the ice-box, or to boil fish or puddings in. If flour bags are unavailable, a few yards of heavy cheesecloth can be cut in squares and hemmed for the same purpose. Some very large distinctively checked linen towels are handy for use about the bathroom, in wiping china articles and for toilet uses, their patterns, blue and white,

or red and white, making them known, and precluding their use elsewhere in the house.

Tablecloths that are worn in the middle may be utilized for four everyday tray covers, made by simply squaring and hemming on two sides of each of the corners. The rest may be consigned to the old linen bag. Double sheets that show wear in the centre may be cut for crib or cradle sheets. There is also economy in a plentiful supply of sensible aprons, long enough and full enough for complete protection, a clean apron at all times being preferable in my estimation to a soiled or spotted dress skirt. If one is doing one's own housework a black alpaca skirt, short walking length, with a black percaline petticoat is solid comfort the year around. The former in case of accident may be quickly sponged or washed, is light and durable, while the latter washes nicely and takes the starch.

So much has been said and sung of the economy in the use of "food left-overs" that perhaps a little thought of our material "left-overs" ought not to be amiss, to set provi-

dent ones a-thinking. To be miserly and hoard clothing to fill trunks and closets to be disfigured by moths, is wicked. What cannot be used in one home may be a godsend in a humble household, so keep things moving; do not give your cast-off clothing to servants, however, it is bad form nowadays, besides it is disconcerting to see one's gowns on other people, carried in manner and in places where in former usage they were never wont to go. Send them to a distance, charity channels are open and are also legion. Leave the servants' outfitting to the mercy of the department stores. So the left-overs that are really worthy of being spared to grace our wardrobe another year are entitled to the best care and treatment we can give them.

The few suggestions made in this article may help to eke out the contents of some sister's slender purse so that she may bloom like a rose, or, rather, compare in appearance very favorably with her wealthier neighbor. Good taste, nimble fingers and a good disposition make all things possible to their possessors, and are worthy of cultivation.

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Pictorial Review

THIS illustration is of the well-known "French Fitting Bust Form." The proportions are strictly correct according to standard measures, and the lines



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Practical Garments for Little Girls



Child's Petticoat. No. 1453.

No. 1453. Child's Petticoat, to be made with high or low neck. Cut in sizes $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8



Child's Wrapper. No. 1830.

No. 1285. Child's Night Drawers with feet and having two styles of sleeve. Cut in sizes $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 years requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material. Price, 10 cents.

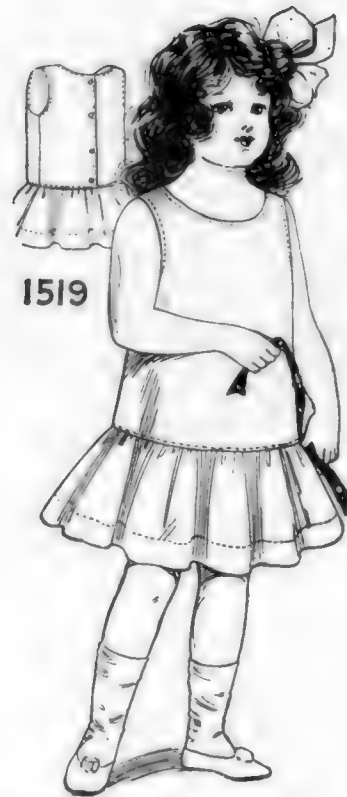
No. 1831. Girls' Wrapper of French flannel. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 27 inch or 3 yards of 36 inch material. Price, 15 cents.



Girl's Wrapper. No. 1831.

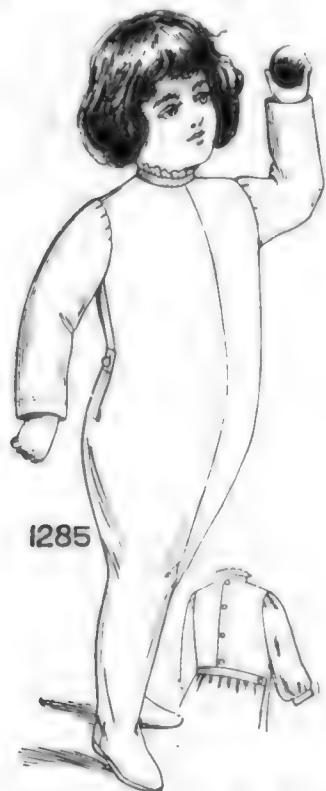
No. 1830. Child's Wrapper of pink flannelette. Cut in sizes $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 and 4 years. Size 2 years requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 27 inch or $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material and 1 yard of lace edging to trim as illustrated. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1519. Child's French Petticoat. Cut in sizes $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 years requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material. Price, 10 cents.



Child's French Petticoat. No. 1519.

No. 1223. Child's Night Drawers, without feet, but having two styles of sleeve. Cut in sizes 2,



Child's Night Drawers. No. 1285.

years. Size 4 years requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36 inch material, 3 yards of lace and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of insertion. Price, 10 cents.

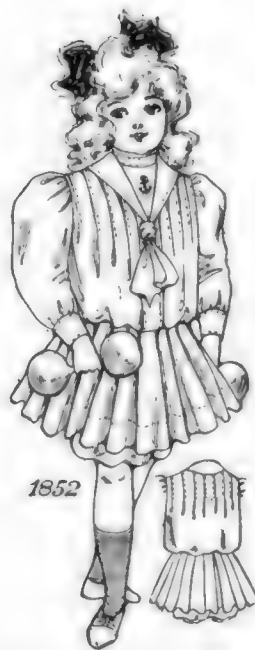
Gymnasium Suits for Ladies and Children



Girl's and Misses' Gymnasium Suit. No. 1746.

No. 1746. Girls' and Misses' Gymnasium Suits of flannel, consisting of plaited bloomers and a plaited shirt blouse. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 14 years requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 48-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1342. Child's Bloomers, suitable for gymnasium or general use. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36 inch material. A most practical garment for little girls to wear in mid-winter. Price, 10 cents.



Child's Gymnasium Suit. No. 1852.

No. 1852. Child's Gymnasium Suit of blue serge, with gathered bloomers. Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 years requires 4 yards of 27-inch material. Price, 15 cents.

No. 1853. Ladies' Gymnasium Suit, consisting of a tucked shirt blouse with roll collar and shirt sleeves and generously full bloomers, laid in plaits around the waist. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 9 yards, 36 inches wide. Price, 15 cents.

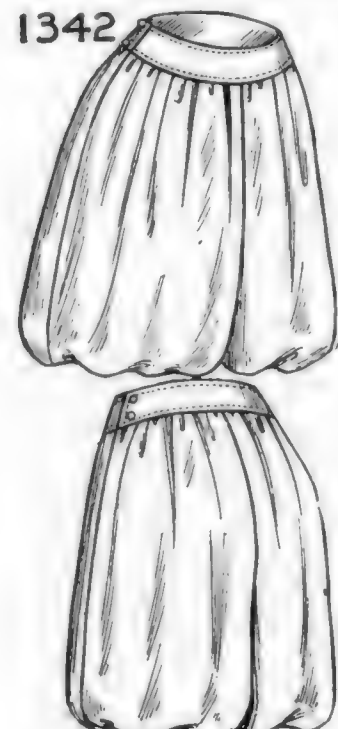


Child's Night Drawers. No. 1223.

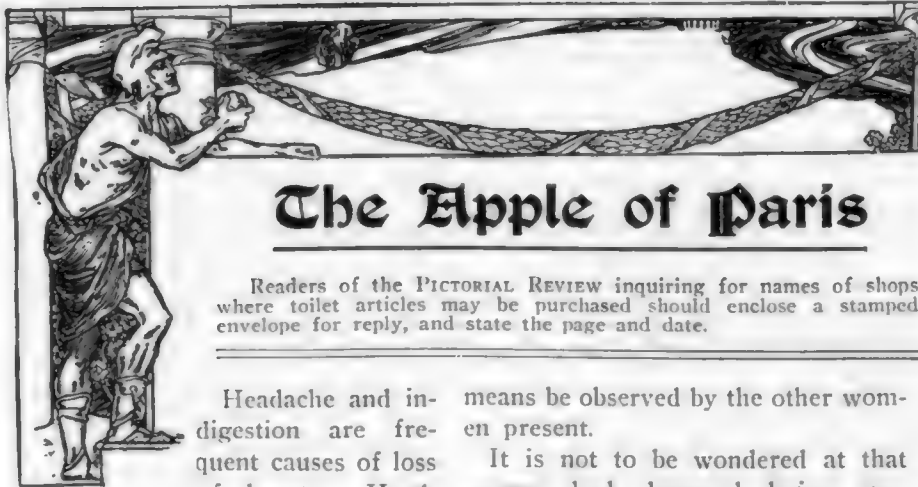
4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 years requires 3 yards of 36 inch material and $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of edging. Price, 10 cents.



Ladies' Gymnasium Suit. No. 1853.



Girl's Bloomers. No. 1342.



The Apple of Paris

Readers of the PICTORIAL REVIEW inquiring for names of shops where toilet articles may be purchased should enclose a stamped envelope for reply, and state the page and date.

Headache and indigestion are frequent causes of loss of beauty. Headaches tell quickly upon the eyes, and indigestion upon the skin. Sometimes a headache is best relieved by bathing the forehead with hot water; sometimes by the use of cold water, or tepid water. It depends upon the cause of the headache. Almost invariably, however, the addition of a teaspoonful of aromatic toilet vinegar to the water helps the cure.

To chase away the headache, resting in a darkened room is one of the finest prescriptions. The eyes, to be really rested, require that the room be dark; therefore, when resting in a light room, throw a handkerchief over the eyes to shut out the glare.

ASTRINGENT FOR THE SKIN

With proper care an ordinary healthy skin need never give any trouble as regards condition. It is when it is neglected that trouble arises. At times a tonic will prove more beneficial than an unguent. Skin specialists have plenty of excellent tonics to suggest, but one of the simplest is lemon juice. This mixed with a little rose-water, is an excellent astringent for the skin.

For the removal of any grease that may linger on the skin there is nothing better than oatmeal and rose-water mixed. Crush some oatmeal to powder, mix it in a saucer with a teaspoonful or two of rose-water, and rub it over the face with the fingers. Allow the rose-water to absorb, and then brush off the fragments of oatmeal which cling to the skin, and they will take with them all the superfluous grease.

WEAR AND TEAR

One day's shopping of a talkative woman with an equally talkative friend, means more wear and tear of her good looks, more exhaustion of her nervous system, than the busiest day of a busy woman's life could possibly bring about; yet pity and admonition are never wanting for the woman who works, none being tendered for the woman who plays! Women, as a body, rule everything out of their lives that could relieve this constant chatter. They do not read—unless skimming the pages of a novel can be called reading—they do not practice, they avoid solitude in any shape or form. An "At Home" afternoon shows no interval of silence for listening to music, however good a singer or player there may be amongst the callers, but even did the hostess ask a guest to play, one is bound to add, silence would by no

means be observed by the other women present.

It is not to be wondered at that women look haggard before age compels. Suppose that she lives out of town and comes in for a day of general shopping—miles of facial effort are involved in such a day, and the ravages following this effort no beauty doctor, whatever her diploma, could repair. One glance at her mirror on return should prove to any woman what days of this sort mean for good looks; and make her realize that pleasure under such conditions is more aging—more destructive of her good looks than the silent, if strenuous, days of the earnest business, which give her no time for petty worries.

MY WIFE

Trusty, dusky, vivid, true,
With eyes of gold and bramble-dew,
Steel-true and blade-straight,
The great Artificer
Made my mate.

Honor, anger, valor, fire,
A love that life could never tire,
Death quench or evil stir,
The mighty Master
Gave to her.

Teacher, tender, comrade, wife,
A fellow-farer true through life,
Heart-whole and soul-free
The august Father
Gave to me.

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

LONGEVITY

According to Sir James Sawyer, the secret of longevity consists in "paying attention to a number of small details." Among these are the following: (1) Eight hours' sleep; (2) sleep on the right side; (3) keep the bedroom window open all night; (4) have a mat at the bedroom door; (5) do not have the bedstead against the wall; (6) no cold tub in the morning, but a bath at the temperature of the body; (7) exercise before breakfast; (8) eat little meat, and see that it is well cooked; (9, for adults) drink no milk; (10) eat plenty of fat, to feed the cells which destroy disease germs; (11) avoid intoxicants, which destroy these cells; (12) daily exercise in the open air; (13) allow no pet animals in living rooms—they are apt to carry about disease germs; (14) live in the country if possible; (15) watch the three D's—drinking water, damp and drains; (16) change of occupation; (17) take frequent and short holidays; (18) limit your ambition, and (19) keep your temper.

MENTAL AND BODILY EXERCISE

Desultoriness and aimlessness of



life invariably produce semi-disease and an indifferent standard of health. People who do not use their brains systematically age early and lose their physical vigor. Mental exercise is as necessary to bodily health as muscular exercise. If the brain power is allowed to dwindle there must always be a corresponding decay in physical health and vitality. This is one reason why women do not retain their health so well as men. They do not employ their brains so much. Women live longer than men, but their health standard is not so high. Those women who

keep up their education and do not throw off the exercise of their mental powers when they discard their school-books reach a higher physical development and keep far better health than those who let their minds run to seed. When the brain receives no exercise it loses its firm grip hold on the body; and the aimless, desultory, hysterical, and semi-invalid woman results.

THE TOO SLENDER WOMAN

If you are too thin to suit your ideas of beauty, and desire to "take on" more flesh, remember that it isn't all a question of food. This is, indeed, quite a secondary matter, for with a good digestion and a placid mind you will not get annoyingly thin even on poor fare. Therefore, cultivate eupepsia (i.e., a healthy condition of the digestive organs) and a tranquil mind as the very first necessities for the attainment of a pretty plumpness. Plenty of sleep is also necessary. Sloth tends to fat-making; and although you need not be slothful you must, to use a paradox, exert yourself to be lazy, if you are of too restlessly active a disposition. Then, lastly, you can consider the matter of food:

THE IMPORTANCE OF ATHLETICS

The too slender woman is often ungraceful. To remedy this she should, if possible, go in mildly for games and athletic exercises which improve the figure. Fencing is one of the best for this purpose; while swimming, which brings every muscle from the neck to the toe into active play, comes next in value. If both of these are out of the question, walking with a book on the head for five minutes at a time, two or three times a day, is no bad substitute.

This exercise if indulged in habitually is said not only to improve the figure, but to promote gracefulness.



A Perfect Figure

SPECIAL OFFER

FREE! Five Days' Trial Treatment with booklet and full instructions (sealed): just enough to convince you that the Jansdorf method will positively develop the Bust from 2 to 8 inches in three weeks. Thin cheeks, neck and arms made plump. No appliances; no drugs; easy to use. **Sure, permanent** and the only healthful and harmless method. 12 years of success. Send name and 5 cents for postage.

MME. JANSDORF CO.

252 Jansdorf Building

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HAIR RESTORER

TURKISH ELIXIR has been used for fifty years to restore gray, streaked or faded hair to natural color quickly and permanently; harmless, does not stain, stick or grease, gives perfectly natural Light Brown, Dark Brown or Black. Promotes growth, removes dandruff, beautifies the hair. Makes you look 10 years younger. Price 50c. Triple quantities \$1.00. Trial size 25c. Tremont Toilet Co., 11 Franklin Sq., Boston.

HALE'S TURKISH ELIXIR

STOUT PEOPLE



I can reduce your weight 8 to 5 POUNDS A WEEK. No starving, no exercising, no nauseating drugs or sickening pills that ruin the stomach. I am a regular practicing physician and a specialist in the successful reduction of superfluous fat. My perfected method strengthens the heart and enables you to breathe easily; and quickly removes double chin, large stomach and fat hips. My method is recommended by eminent physicians and the highest Medical authorities everywhere. Leading doctors are my patients. I absolutely guarantee satisfaction. I send my new book on "Obesity—its cause and cure," free to all interested.

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20 East 22nd St., Suite 441, New York City.



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Dainty little medicated strips of "SKINEASE" placed over the wrinkles at night and you see a difference in the morning. Wrinkles are not natural, but due to contracted muscles alone. "SKINEASE" rests the muscles by holding them at their proper tension until restored. The effect is wonderful, MAKING THE FACE 10 YEARS YOUNGER IN A NIGHT. Full size package 50c. To convince you that it will absolutely remove wrinkles and skin furrows, I will send a trial package for 5 cents.

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The greatest comfort and luxury of modern days: magnetic fire under your feet; the greatest life-protector known; your feet keep warm all the time, even if standing in water, snow and ice. Send stamp for book of information.

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HENRY RICE, Graphologist, 1927 Madison Ave., New York

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Bonnets for Elderly Women

Lesson in Millinery, XII

By Maud Anderson

This bonnet is made in two different styles, but the same frame is used for both. The materials required for the velvet bonnet are as follows: 2 yds. of velvet on the bias, 2½ yds. of velvet ribbon for tie strings, and 1 pompon with aigrette in the centre. The materials required to make the mourning bonnet are: 3 yds. of crape for the veil and 1½ yds. of crape on the bias to make the hat. The first thing to do is to make the frame, always starting with the head-wire. Lap a piece of wire 20 inches long until it measures 16 inches; join in a circle and tie with tie-wire. This is the head-wire. Cut 4 pieces of wire, each 16 inches in length, as marked. A, B, C, D. Wire A is the front wire. Measure 1½ inches in for the coronet. Curve and measure 2¾ inches for the under-brim. Bend and measure 2 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 4½ inches across the crown, 2 inches down from the crown and 1 inch for the brim at the back of the bonnet.

Wire B is the right side-front wire, and measures 2½ inches for the coronet. Curve and measure 2½ inches for the under-brim. Bend and measure 2 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 4½ inches across the crown and 2 inches down from the crown. Bend and measure 1¼ inches for the back of the bonnet.

Wire C is the left side-front wire and measures 2½ inches for the coronet. Curve and measure 2½ inches for the under-brim. Bend and measure 2 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 4½ inches across

the crown, 2 inches down from the crown. Bend and measure 1¼ inches for the back of the bonnet.

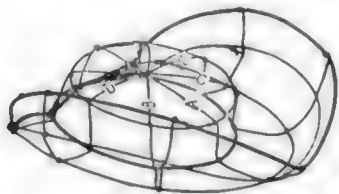
Wire D is the side wire, and measures on the right side 2 inches for the coronet. Curve and measure 2 inches for the under-brim. Bend and measure 2 inches for the height of the crown. Measure 4½ inches across the crown; measure 2 inches down from the crown. Bend and measure on the left side 2 inches for the coronet. Curve and measure 2 inches for the under-brim.

Tie these four wires to the head wire with tie-wire, or bend around the head-wire with nippers, having the spaces an equal distance apart. Join a piece of wire 18 inches long in a circle and lap it until it measures 14½ inches. Tie this to the top of the crown with tie-wire, also tie in the centre of the crown wires with tie-wires so as to keep them in place. Cut the edge-wire 34 inches long, lap it until it measures 31 inches. Join this wire to A, B, C, D wires by using a pair of nippers to bend the wires over to hold the edge-wire.

Dent the edge-wire to a point on the front wire A. Cut the brim-wire 20½ inches long, lap it until it measures 26½ inches. Tie with tie-wire to A, B, C, D wires. It takes two pieces of wire, at 4 cents each, to make this frame. Cover the frame smoothly with crinoline. Cut two strips of the velvet on the bias 18 inches in width. Join these two strips together. Then sew the cable cord crosswise of the velvet 4½ inches apart. After the cord is sewed in the velvet draw each cord up to fit the frame tightly,



BONNET FOR MOURNING.



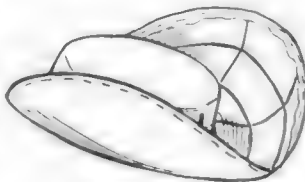
both inside and outside; also pull the threads up. This will form a pretty puff on the

outside. Draw one edge of the velvet into the head-size and sew; and the other edge of the velvet sew around the crown. Sew six cable cords crosswise of a half-yard of the velvet on the bias; draw up just the same as before; fit this to the crown. This

will make the crown in puffs the same as the brim of the bonnet. Twist a bias piece of velvet around the base of the crown to give it a neat finish. The bonnet is then ready to be trimmed. Take the ribbon velvet and cut it in half, make a little bow on one end of each piece of velvet ribbon, and sew each bow to the back of wires B and C. They are the tie-strings for the bonnet, although they are not illustrated. Sew the pompon on the left side-front wire C. Then line the hat with a piece of silk.

To make the crape bonnet: Cut the crape that is on the bias in strips 2 inches in width. Sew black cable cord on one edge, and as you go along, pull up the cable cord and thread to give it a shirred look. After this is finished start at the back of the bonnet on the edge-wire and sew this around and around until the outside of the bonnet is all covered. Do the same to the inside of the bonnet, only putting about 8 rows on the inside, because the veil will cover the other part.

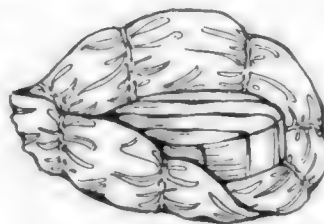
A veil is quite a difficult thing to drape. Cut the 3 yds. of crape down through the centre, and this will leave each piece still 3 yards in length; put a deep hem



on each end, and a hem on each side of the two pieces. The hems must always be slip-stitched. Fold the veil as you see it in the



BONNET OF VELVET



DETAILS OF MAKING

picture. Baste each fold in with white thread. Lay a cloth over it and press on the wrong side with an iron. Pin the veil with mourning pins to the front of the bonnet, and then around where the folds of cable cords stop, in towards the crown. This veil is made so that one side can be thrown toward the front. The bonnet can also be made in plain folds of crape, as the cable cord makes the bonnet a trifle heavy, but very pretty. Line the bonnet with a piece of silk. The cost of making the velvet bonnet to order would be \$8.50, and the mourning bonnet would be \$10. They will be made to special order, mailed complete from this office, 853 Broadway, New York City, if the requisite amount is enclosed.

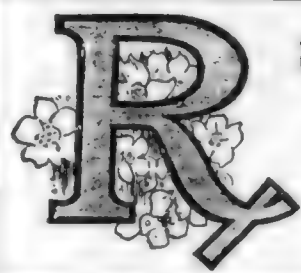
MILLINERY NOTES

Velvet ribbons and hemmed pieces of velvet cut bias vary the limp tafetas and soft satin ribbons in the latest trimmings and finish of the new head-wear; gold and silver grenadine ribbons, and gold and silver galloons have a prominent part in the fashionable decorations. Small quills and feathers laid over the naked frames are used for covering.

Derby hats are now the latest vagary of the present style. They are of soft French felt with folds of velvet around the crown, and ostrich plumes on the left side with a pretty knot of velvet at the base of the plumes.

A Tribute to His Wife

The domestic virtues of his wife have helped the Emperor of Germany to be the ruler that he is. It was at Prinkenau, then the palace of the Grand Duke Frederick, that Prince William first saw his future bride. He had arrived as a guest at the Castle sooner than he was expected, and while strolling in the park came upon a Summer-house into which he penetrated. There he saw a fair-haired girl asleep in a hammock, and thought it only right to withdraw. Afterwards, when he met her inside the Castle, he recognized the sleeper in the Princess Augusta Victoria, and was so impressed with her naturalness and charm that he engaged himself to her in marriage. The Emperor frequently speaks of the Empress as a "Pearl of great price," and has used on a public occasion, these words: "I could wish no better fate for the men of my nation than that the girls of Germany should follow the example of their Empress, and devote their lives, as she does her life, to the cultivation of the three great K's, 'Kirche, Kinder, Küche'—Church, Children, Cookery." But, though the Empress is one of those women who rule by obeying, she always knows how to insist upon her own way when she thinks that the best way in reference to her children.



The Home Doctor For Beauty and Health

These recipes are not guaranteed, but are published upon the representations of the contributors, who vouch for their efficacy and reliability.

Cry It for Insomnia

If you are nervous and cannot sleep, here is a harmless but efficient remedy. Just before going to bed drink a cup of strong catnip tea slightly sweetened. It is not unpleasant, and I have found it very soothing.

Mrs. C. B. C.

Food for the Baby

After other foods failed, the following receipt made my baby strong and healthy: Take a bag that holds 1 qt. of sifted flour, drop it into a pot of boiling water, boil four hours keeping the pot well filled with water. When done take the flour out of the bag, dry it for a short time. Then take off the outside skin, grate and sift the inner part, which will be like chalk. At each feeding mix a teaspoonful with cold water to form a paste, then the amount of boiling water used according to age in preparing condensed milk, then add the milk. Alone it did not agree with the baby, but with the flour it worked wonders. After using four months, I used condensed milk without flour. Make it every week during the Summer months.

Mrs. N.

An Excellent Tooth-powder

Place a slice of stale bread in the oven and leave it until it has become blackened. Remove and pound to a fine powder (I use a rolling-pin) and it is now ready for use. Apply to the teeth with a soft cloth and then rinse with water, using a tooth brush. You will be surprised to find how this powder removes the tartar and all discolorations from the teeth. My aunt, who is fifty years old and has a beautiful set of teeth, has used nothing but this simple powder since she was nineteen years of age.

M. K. C.

For Sore Eyes

An Irish potato finely scraped is the best and most cooling poultice that can be applied to a sty on the eye. The same remedy is equally good for weak or inflamed eyes, is always at hand and easily prepared. Having suffered for years with weak eyes that are now as strong as any one's, I cannot praise this simple remedy too highly.

A. M.

Peanuts for Insomnia

From no less a personage than our Secretary of Agriculture, for many years a sufferer from insomnia, do we get the peanut cure, which he himself uses and recommends to afflicted friends, who in almost every instance have found it efficacious. Not less than a pint (before shelling) of the freshly roasted nuts are to be

eaten before retiring, followed by a copious draught of water. A. M.

Aids in Sickness

At the Rush Medical College a few years ago a substantial cash prize was offered the student who would submit the best remedy for curing a hard cold. The winning remedy is so simple and inexpensive it can be followed by any one. It is to dress the body warmly with plenty of wraps, protect the head as well, and go outdoors for a few moments at a time several times a day, no matter how cold the weather; face the wind and inhale, by deep breathing, long, slow, but very deep, draughts of pure cold air, thus carrying to the innermost recesses of the lungs the microbe-destrorying oxygen, and expelling the vitiated air laden with waste, a process that quickly puts a "hard cold" to rout.

A. M.

Substitute for Hot-water Bottle

A screw-top coffee can, such as workmen use with their dinner pails, has proved a most satisfactory substitute for the rubber hot-water bottle for nearly all purposes. One can be bought at any house-furnishing or tin store, for a small sum, in tin or granite. A slip case of outing flannel is an improvement. It has the advantage over the rubber bag in that boiling water can be used, and so filled and put into the bed will retain the heat until almost morning. I have suffered with cold feet in Winter, going to bed warm, but waking about 2 o'clock so cold that I could not go to sleep again. My tin can filled with boiling water at bed-time and pushed down in the bed is warm enough to obviate this trouble. To keep a baby's bottle warm it can be wrapped with the bottles in a blanket and will keep the milk at the proper heat all night. And it has the additional advantage of being cheaper than the rubber, never springing a leak at an inopportune moment. I buy the largest size, holding about one quart.

K. S. B.

Catarrh Cure

Nearly every one suffers from catarrh nowadays. This remedy faithfully followed for two months cured a bad case of catarrh that had caused nine years of suffering, and has never been known to fail in any case. Mix thoroughly 1/2 pt. of rain water, milk warm, with 1/2 teaspoonful of glycerin, 1/2 teaspoonful of salt and 2 small drops of carbolic acid. Force the amount through the head every night before retiring. If the catarrh is bad repeat in the morning.

M. P.

We will accept PICTORIAL REVIEW subscriptions as offered in any Magazine Clubbing or Premium Offer advertised by a reliable agent or firm at any combination price which may be advertised.

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FEB. CHAPPED SKIN

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"A Beauty Builder and Skin Beautifier."

While building the tissues it cleanses the pores, thus beautifying the skin, and combines in ONE ARTICLE at ONE PRICE a complexion beautifier and a skin and bust food.

Used as a cream it heals red and harsh skin; as a massage it rounds out the shoulders, restores beauty curves, eliminates wrinkles, and gives a youthful appearance.

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Stains gray, bleached, faded and patchy hair or beard a beautiful modest brown, so natural in appearance that even experts cannot detect it. The shade may be made lighter and darker as desired to suit each individuality. Stains nothing but hair. Does not show on scalp. Makes no muss. Does not make hair conspicuous. Best remedy for bleached and "Chemical Blonde" Hair. Very easy to use. Enough to last one year for \$1.00.

At drug stores or by mail, prepaid, in plain sealed wrapper. Money refunded without argument if not fully satisfied.

Look Young It Pays Trial, 25c.

enough for Thorough Test. Postage prepaid. You will be greatly delighted with the results.

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It Enlarges the Bust Measure 6 Inches

and makes the arms and neck plump and round. The **Nadine** system is the one praised so highly by leading society women everywhere. It is perfectly harmless, and failure is unknown. Special Instructions are given to Thin Women to gain 15 to 20 pounds more in weight and round out the entire form. When using this treatment you will receive constant care by mail until you are entirely developed. Prominent physicians highly endorse and prescribe it because of its great superiority over everything else known for physical development. Upon request, and a stamp for postage, a package, sealed in a plain wrapper, will be sent you containing beautiful photos and full information how to develop yourself at home. Do not fail to write at once to

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WILL CURE YOUR RHEUMATISM

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Remember that it costs you nothing to try the remedy that gives sure results. Write to-day and we will mail you a trial box. Sold by all druggists at 50c a box, or by

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a Healer. An old family cure: makes the flesh pure, thus effects the cure. That Drawing Property does it—removes ALL the poison, cleanses the skin, heals from the inside outward, curing any wound or sore in the only proper way. 25c. a stick. Free sample, with booklet, for 10c. to cover wrapping and mailing. C. J. HAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 255, Tonawanda, N. Y.



Our Helping Hand

When contributions that have been sent to this department do not appear, it is because the writers have repeated what has been published previously, or the paragraphs have been disqualified by their length. We desire only short articles for this page, but those that are not eligible for the competition are always used elsewhere in the book when possible. Many valuable items have been published, and we desire a continuance. Among those received for this number the competition has resulted as follows:

The first prize of \$5.00 has been awarded to Winifred Zearing, 311 Virginia Avenue, Marietta, O.; the second prize of \$2.00 to Mrs. C. L. Williams, Richburg, N. Y.; and the third prize of one year's subscription to the PICTORIAL REVIEW to Mrs. A. C. Miller, 1415 Taylor Avenue, Bellingham, Wash.

FIRST PRIZE

A PRETTY STAND COVER

Material used: A faded green felt writing-desk cover turned with the under side up. A square was taken from this, leaving enough material to cut into leaves, using for a pattern a small maple leaf. These leaves (without stems) were then basted around the square, lapping over it enough to hold well, and a buttonhole stitch of heavy silk in Autumn-leaf colors finished the edges. The veins of the leaves were also worked with these colors, using the simple outline stitch, the centre vein extending past the edge of the leaf onto the square to form the stem.

SECOND PRIZE

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE

Four qts. of wheat bran, 3 eggs, 1 cup of syrup made of granulated sugar. Mix all thoroughly and roast in the oven until it becomes a rich brown, stirring often so as not to burn it. This is particularly good for dyspeptics who cannot drink coffee, and it can scarcely be detected from the genuine article. When carefully prepared it is a clear amber color and, milk and cream and sugar added, makes a wholesome, delicious drink, and very economical withal.

THIRD PRIZE

WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING

Sort your clothes, soak the clean-

est in lukewarm suds for about ten minutes. While waiting, fill the boiler two-thirds full of water, slice one-half of a bar of good white soap (as a white suds will make white clothes) and add a lump of paraffin the size of a large walnut. Put both in a quart of water and boil together until dissolved. When your boiling water is hot to the boiling point add soap and paraffin. Wring your clothes from the soak and boil twenty minutes. Take out and rinse through three waters. You need not rub the clothes, all dirt will disappear as if by magic.

HONORABLE MENTION

PEANUT SOUP

Put 1 qt. of oysters in a pan on the stove, when nearly all of the liquor has been drawn out remove the oysters with a colander. Add 1 qt. of milk. Thicken with parched peanuts (a qt. before shelled) freed from the shell and husk and pounded to a paste. When this begins to bubble add the oysters, season with a small piece of mace and with pepper and salt—no butter, the nuts being oily. Stir all of the time or the peanuts will scorch. This is my grandmother's receipt and has been praised for generations. It is nice to serve snowflake crackers with Tiny Tims (small cucumber pickles) cut up on them. Mrs. F. C. B.

ARTISTIC PORTIERES

Secure corn-cobs having nice even corn, also some square glass beads of any preferred colors. Strong cord or thread of any kind will do. Shell the corn and soak it over night in a weak solution of lye, and the needle will go through more readily when stringing. String alternately, or as you think best, the corn and the beads, placing the strings or cord about an inch apart. When complete you will have a handsome and artistic pair of portières.

Mrs. W. E. H.

WINDOW-CLEANING MADE EASY

Put 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of ammonia into 3 qts. of soft water with no soap, to wash windows, then dry and polish, without rinsing. A little

ammonia put in the water used to scrub floors saves time and makes the work much lighter. Mrs. K. P.

SHOE-BLACKING

Take 4 oz. of ivory-black, 3 oz. of the coarsest sugar, a tablespoonful of sweet oil and a pint of small beer. Mix all these ingredients together, letting them get gradually cold. This blacking is much cheaper than the ordinary bottled shoe-blackening and is very satisfactory in every way.

M. P.

LEMONS FOR FOOT TROUBLE

A piece of lemon bound on a corn every evening for a week will cure it. The pulp of a lemon sprinkled with salt and bound on the feet at night will cure chilblains and sore or tender feet.

A. M.

SINGING CHICKENS

I have often noticed the best of cooks holding chickens over the stove and singeing the down off of ducks and the small feathers of birds, making a considerable odor. This can be so easily remedied by saturating a small ball of cotton wool in methylated spirits, putting it on an old tray and doing the process out of doors, or wherever you please.

Mrs. G. W.

HOME-MADE UMBRELLA RACK

Fasten a piece of cordwood about 4 inches thick so as to fit exactly into the bottom end of a section of stove-pipe, on this nail a square board smoothly enough to paint, and under each corner screw common clothes hooks, leaving the points to extend out from the edge a little. These make dainty little feet. Paint the whole a very light gray at the top, shading darker at the bottom, and graduating the shading. Then in the almost white part of the top paint a few blue-gray clouds and a circling flock of swallows. Those who cannot paint may give it a coat of dark terra cotta or bright-wellow enamel, and make a very useful and ornamental umbrella rack.

Mrs. W. V. C.

TO MAKE A BED-SPREAD

Purchase 2½ yds. of double-fold sheeting and a quantity of cotton

yarn. Hem the sheeting neatly and stretch it in a quilting frame. With a rule and pencil mark it in diamonds three inches wide. Thread a darning needle with 8 strands of the yarn, making 16 single strands. Make a stitch in each corner of every diamond. Cut the yarn in the centre between two stitches. If preferred, draw a large star in the centre and fill each point closely, leaving a circle in the centre of the star. Draw a smaller star in each corner. Bleach the spread. You now have a pretty spread at a small cost.

Mrs. A. H. H.

INEXPENSIVE SKIRT-HANGER

To hang a skirt, hook it together at the back and bring the middle of the back to the middle of the front. Fold it backward so that the front is on the outside, and pin it with a large safety-pin through the four parts of the band. Clasp the pin and hang the skirt on the hook by it. You will find it will take less space for the skirt and retain its shape much better than by the usual loops.

Mrs. L. J. C.

CROCHETED WHEELS

These are to be used the same as Tenerife wheels, but launder much better: Chain 8, join; 23 double stitch in chain; 1 double stitch in each double stitch with chain 2 between, all round; 1 double stitch in each double stitch with chain 3 between; 1 double stitch in each double stitch with chain 4 between; 1 double stitch in each double stitch with chain 5 between; 3 double stitch under chain 5, with chain 7 between; chain 8 under chain 7, fastened with single stitch; chain 10 under chain 8, fastened with single stitch. They are beautiful around linen centres. Use 34 linen thread or No. 8 cotton.

Mrs. N. B.

EASY WAY TO SEW CARPET

Have your Brussels carpet cut in strips to fit your floor. Take two of them, matching and laying one on the other. Have ready a piece of wood about one yard long, two inches thick and two inches wide. Tack your carpet to this so it extends about one inch over the edge, and sew. You will find this very easy, as you cannot stretch one side more than the other and cannot help matching it perfectly.

M. K. D.

The Care of the Sewing Machine

By C. E. C.

I was about to send down for a twenty-five cent bottle of machine oil the other day when my sewing woman, whose brother was a druggist, said, "Just send a bottle down and buy five cents' worth of sperm oil. That is all that machine oil is, for my brother used to supply the sew-

ing-machine men with it." So I not only had a larger amount of oil for a smaller amount of money, but gained a chance for practical economy at the same time.

This same sewing woman told me how to clean my machine. First, unstrap and wash every part of it in

lukewarm soap-suds, with a little coal oil in the suds, dry carefully, then put a little clear coal oil in all the places where there is friction, work the unthreaded machine hard until it runs smoothly, wipe perfectly dry and then oil with the sperm oil. Every once in a while when the machine

"acts up" you will find the strap needs tightening or the screws need attention and a little jacking up.

Farmers are criticized for neglecting the machinery of their farms, but women are far worse, and will let their machines fairly squeak for oil and attention.

Domestic Economics

Fancy Shirt-waists

In making a fancy shirt-waist cut a paper pattern by one of the perfectly plain PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns, and fit it just as you would a plain shirt-waist. Be sure to fit up high enough at the neck and armscye and get the proper slant for the shoulder-seam. Tie a tape around the waist. Then begin at the middle of the back and shoulders and with the fingers work the extra fullness out around the arm and up toward the front to throw the fullness out over the bust. Adjust the fullness in the back at the waist-line, and pull out the fullness at the waist-line in the front and under the bust as much as desired. Mark with a pencil right around the waist-line at the lower edge of the tape, and trim the "skirt" off to about 3 inches of depth. This gives you a good fitted pattern on which you can draw the design to be copied, and easily work out the detail by tracing right through the paper.

Mrs. M. J. D.

Useful Hints

Save all of the oval wooden dishes that come from the grocer and butcher in which to smooth the flour and water for thickening soups, gravies, etc.; after using they can be burned, thus saving the work of washing bowls. We all know how difficult it is to wash off dried flour. When food has been burned in cooking, fill the scorched dish with soft water and sal-soda the size of a walnut. Let this stand a few hours, when the burnt food can be easily removed.

Mrs. Wm. G.

To Relieve Pain

With one part of lanolin and two parts of vaseline stir quinine to the consistency of salve. Apply to the seat of the pain with the hand and rub well into the skin. This has relieved severe neuralgic pains when all other remedies have failed. It is also efficacious when used on the chest, abdomen and back of young children in case of colds and malaria. Another excellent remedy, although of not very pleasant odor, for rheumatic joints, lame backs, sprains, etc., is coal oil and quinine, a full tablespoon to a half-pint of oil and a teaspoonful of salt. The quinine prevents blistering. Apply night and morning.

Mrs. E. C. H.

In an Emergency

The baby wakes up unexpectedly with the croup and finds the mother without anything to give instant relief. Every household is sure to contain lard—the ordinary cooking lard. Give one teaspoonful of melted lard every 10 or 15 minutes until the child vomits. You will find this will give almost instant relief, and it is pure, containing nothing that will in any way injure the child's stomach. You will find this splendid for very young children, where most things to cause vomiting are too strong and upset the child's stomach for several days.

M. S.



MY suggestions for reform might naturally be treated under four general heads: (1) A better social position. (2) More personal consideration, in which I would include the question of characters. (3) Shorter hours of work and of standing. (4) More definite and businesslike arrangement as to the work undertaken.

It is very easy to talk of keeping a servant: it is rather different to be one; and though most people agree that there are few occupations for women in which reform is more needed, most of the talking and all the suggestions for reform come from one side. Servants, while they are servants, have neither leisure, much education, nor the ear of the public; and if they ever have stuff enough in them to get out of domestic service, and to prosper in some other calling, their first idea often is to forget the bad old times, and to conceal from all the world the first stages of their upward climb. For to have been a domestic servant, no matter how good

that I am now in service no longer, I have not forgotten what I used to feel, and I am going to write it down. It is what others less fortunate or less successful are feeling now.

In the first place, our work is never done. It is "Do this!" "Do the other!" from morning to night, and no one ever thinks that a servant can be tired. Practically in every other calling the agreement is for so much work or for so many hours; in service time and labor are both unlimited, except by the desires of the mistress or the capacity of the servant. There is so much work to be got through; but if the servant works extra quickly, or gets up earlier and has finished sooner than usual, and the mistress sees her unoccupied, she at once says, "Oh, you have got nothing to do this afternoon. You might as well give the silver an extra cleaning, or sew a braid on my skirt, or iron out something, or go an errand." Because the servant has done her task she is set

Domestic Servants

Suggestions for Reform by One of Them

a one, seems to mean, in every class, social disqualification, and even something of disgrace. Even I should not write at all if I could not write anonymously. I was a domestic servant for years; my employers all said that I was a good one, and I keep up friendly relations with several of them now. Though I am thankful to say

another. Surely it would be much fairer that the time she has made by more diligent or quicker work should be her own? Or the ordinary hours are (say) from 6:30 a. m. to 10 p. m.—long enough, one would have thought! Yet, suppose the mistress or one of the young ladies is out till midnight, or starts on a journey at 7 a. m., the servant must be out of bed, too, though nothing is cut off her day at the other end; she must be stirring early and late as usual. The young ladies may oversleep themselves the next morning, but if Mary does there is a big scolding for her, and nothing is right for a day or two. It is easy to make factory laws, for they only inconvenience the masters during business hours; but to make a law that servants should have a fixed time of rest would mean personal inconvenience to the mistresses, who find it much easier to keep Mary in to clear the supper, or to lay the tea, or to answer the bell, than to do that small amount of work themselves, systematically.

A mistress thinks it a real hardship to have to stay in or to have to do any particular work, though it be only a little light dusting, which would mean a great deal to the servant. She "likes to have her time to herself," she says. That is what she keeps servants for. And in order to get it she allows her servants no time to themselves. So long as the servant is in the house she must be at the call of the bell. Even on her own "afternoon out," if she does not actually put on her hat and go out of doors she cannot claim that time absolutely to herself. She cannot go and lie down, or mend her clothes, or play a game, or talk with a friend, free from disturbance.

(Continued in March.)

Co-operative Sewing

A Woman's Sewing Club is the latest and most practical idea which has been originated. It was recently started in New York by two women as club directors, and their object is to assist women who are obliged to economize in dress, yet wish something a little more individual than a ready-made costume. One of them has explained the scope of the club in the following terms:

"We provide sewing-parlors, machines, fashion plates and the services of an experienced cutter and fitter. A member may bring materials for any garment—a shirt-waist, walking suit or ball gown—to the club-rooms, have it cut in real tailor fashion and fitted perfectly, and then may finish the garment at home if competent to do so.

"A woman who does not under-

stand dressmaking at all may come here time after time to finish a garment, and she will be directed how to proceed; but she must be able to do good plain sewing and to run a sewing machine.

"A session or meeting lasts four hours, either in the morning or the afternoon, and we do not allow more than ten women to attend a session, or any woman to have more than one garment cut and fitted during that time.

"A member is entitled to attend ten sessions. She may arrange for one each week or each month, for two a week, or she may come ten days in succession, as she chooses, so long as those meetings have not already been spoken for by their full number of workers.

"A woman who wishes only one

garment cut and fitted may attend a single meeting by paying \$1.50. Often a woman living alone will see a piece of silk for a waist, or some pretty material for an evening or house gown, which is a real bargain.

"She would purchase it, were it not for the fact that the making would cost quite as much as the material, and she is not able to cut the garment or fit it for herself. The club will enable such a woman to have the dress at little more expense than the price of the material.

"We will try to advise members concerning pretty, effective trimming for gowns which require adornment of the kind and will save them the bother of shopping for linings and findings when they desire it."

"The idea is not original with us, but it is planned along new lines."

Dainty Desserts

Tested Rules for Sweets

TANGERINE CREAMS

Required: Twelve tangerines, 1 oz. of gelatin, 1 oz. of sugar, a pint of cream. Cut a small hole in the top of six of the tangerines, and with a very small spoon scoop out the pulp, leaving the skins whole and clear, and reserve these. For the cream, squeeze out the juice of all the tangerines, scrape the white pith from the peel of three and boil this peel in a very little water until it can be crushed to a smooth pulp. Dissolve the gelatin in a little water and with it mix the pulp and the juice, also the sugar. Strain, and when cold add the cream (half milk may be used if wished). Pour the cream into the scooped out tangerine skins. Leave them on ice or in a cold place for a few hours. Then with a sharp-pointed knife cut round the middle of each and carefully remove the top half of the skin which has the hole in it. The cream will have a slightly rough appearance, exactly like the inside of an orange. Cut some little strips of the thin yellow peel with which to garnish the tops.

Mrs. J. C. K.

A DECORATIVE DESSERT

A delicious as well as very attractive dessert, to serve when one's table decorations are yellow and white, is made by cutting large oranges in half, scooping out the inside, putting it onto a dish and cutting the fruit into small pieces. Sprinkle with sugar and cocoanut and stand in ice-box until ready to serve. Take the empty orange "shells" and tie the two halves side by side with a bow of white satin half-inch ribbon through holes made near the top of the shells. In one half serve the prepared orange, and in the other half orange ice or ice cream.

Mrs. E. A. S.

MAPLE ICE CREAM

Four whole eggs beaten light, 1 qt. maple syrup heated to a boiling point. Pour the syrup over the eggs a little at a time, beating all the while. Return it to the stove and cook until rather thick, stirring continually. Remove and let it cool. Freeze with two quarts of good cream. If nuts are liked, they may be added. This is one of the finest creams that can be made.

Mrs. R. E. L.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT COOKIES

One-half cupful lard and 1/2 cupful of butter, creamed. Add 1 cupful of sugar, 2 beaten eggs, 1/2 cupful of milk, 2 cupfuls of flour, 1/4 teaspoonful of soda, 3/4 cupful of currants, 3/4 cupful of raisins, 2 cupfuls of uncooked rolled oats. Drop a teaspoonful at a time in unbuttered pans and bake in a slow oven. These are very fine.

A. R.

DEVIL'S CAKE

The housewife's motto for this cake is, "Once tried, always used."

Take 2 cupfuls of dark-brown sugar, 1/2 cupful of butter, and beat until smooth. Add 1/2 of a cupful of sour milk and 1/2 of a teaspoonful of soda in a little warm water. Then add 3 cupfuls of flour, which has been sifted twice, with 1 teaspoonful of good baking powder. Add 2 well-beaten eggs. Stir thoroughly and add 1/2 cupful of ground chocolate or prepared cocoa. This makes three good-sized layers. Filling: Two cupfuls of brown sugar, 1/3 of a cupful of butter and 1/2 of a cupful of sweet milk. Boil until it will thread, and spread between layers. If a very large cake is desired, two white layers may be added flavored with orange.

Mrs. F. B. P.

TAPIOCA JELLY

For a pudding of medium size, soak 1 cupful of pearl tapioca over night. In the morning pour off the water, add 1 pt. of freshly-boiled



TANGERINE CREAMS

water to the tapioca and stir slowly until perfectly clear. Add 1 cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt. Stew fresh, ripe cranberries, with just enough water to cover them, until they are perfectly soft and reduced to a pulp. Sweeten to taste and strain through a sieve, add 3 cupfuls to the tapioca, blend thoroughly and turn into a mould. Stand on ice until firm, turn out on a platter and serve with whipped cream. A beautiful dessert, and as good as it looks.

Mrs. D. C. W.

SPICE CAKE

One cup of sugar, 2 eggs, 4 tablespoonfuls of butter. Cream together, add 1/2 cupful of sour milk, 1/2 cupful of strong coffee, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 of baking powder, 2 1/2 cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoonful each of spice, cinnamon and nutmeg. Bake in a medium-sized pan and frost with powdered sugar mixed with milk or cream to spread well.

Mrs. P. McD.

QUICK AND EXCELLENT CAKE ICING

Take 1 big cup of granulated sugar and put it in an enameled saucepan on a slow fire. Let it melt and gradually come to a caramel. When nice and brown, put a teaspoonful of

lemon juice with it. While hot, pour over the cake. In a few minutes the mixture will be hard and ready for use. This is a favorite receipt frequently used in smart hotels in Vienna, Austria.

Mrs. G. W.

MARSHMALLOW CAKE

One-half cupful of butter (creamed with a fork), 1 1/2 cupfuls of sugar (creamed with the butter), add 1 cupful of lukewarm water to the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs, then to the mixture, and with 2 cupfuls of flour (after sifted measure) beat for 5 minutes. Add a pinch of salt and a teaspoonful of vanilla, 2 rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder in 1/2 of a cupful of flour. Fold in the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiff. Bake about 20 minutes in a brisk oven. This rule makes 2 square or 3 round layers.

Icing: Cut into small pieces 4 banana marshmallows, mix with the well-beaten whites of 2 eggs. Boil 2 cupfuls of sugar and 6 tablespoonfuls of hot water until it threads. Pour over the mixture slowly, stirring constantly. Beat until cold. When the cake is cold, spread between the layers and on top. Set in a cool place.

Mrs. L. M. B.

ORANGE PUNCH

Procure some small, round, smooth-skinned oranges. Cut a round hole in the top of each, and through this neatly scoop the pulp, leaving the skin clean and dry. Make some orange punch as follows: Mix together a pint of orange juice, strained, 2 gills of water, 6 oz. of sugar, a gill of rum, the yellow peel of two oranges, and the juice of 4 lemons. Strain into the freezer through cheesecloth and freeze. Chill the orange skins and at serving time fill them with the punch. Replace the lid cut from the top, tied prettily with a bow of white ribbon, through which are stuck two straws.

O. R.

EXCELLENT FRUIT CAKE

One lb. of flour, 1 lb. of granulated sugar, 1/2 lb. of butter, 1/2 lb. of



ORANGE PUNCH

raisins, 1/2 lb. of currants, 1/4 lb. of citron, 4 eggs, 1 cup of sour cream, 1 nutmeg, 1 tablespoonful each of cloves and cinnamon. Bake in a moderate oven about an hour. This cake will keep several months, and is just lovely.

Mrs. E. G.

SUET PUDDING

This makes a nice Christmas pudding at very little cost. 1 cupful milk, 1 cupful raisins, seeded; 1 cupful suet, chopped fine; 1 cupful molasses, a pinch of salt, 2 teaspoonfuls of soda in the sour milk, 1 egg, 3 cupfuls of flour. Steam for 3 hours.

Sauce for pudding: One cupful of flour, 2 cupfuls of sugar. Stir together, add enough boiling water until like thin starch. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and a little nutmeg; let boil.

Mrs. L. M.

HICKORY NUT COOKIES

1 qt. of flour, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, 2 1/2 cupfuls of dark-brown sugar, 3/4 cupful of butter, 1 cupful of nuts, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of lemon essence. Pat out with the hands.

M. S.

ICE CREAM CANDY

1/2 cupful water, 2 cupfuls of granulated sugar. Dissolve to a syrup before putting over the fire. Cook rapidly until heads begin to form on the top. When ready, put in 1 tablespoonful of vinegar and flavoring. Drop 1 spoonful in cold water; if it pops, it is done. Pour in a buttered tin to cool. As soon as it can possibly be handled, begin to pull. When it begins to harden, take out into the open air and pull as long as it will pull. Be careful to pull with the tips of the fingers. This is the "Ice Cream Candy" sold at the circus and county fair, as made by an expert.

Mrs. B. L.

DELICIOUS PRUNE PIE

To make one pie, take 1 1/2 cupfuls of stewed prunes, cut them in half, remove the pits, and lay into your pie-crust. Then beat together 1 egg, 1/2 cupful of sugar, 1/2 cupful of sweet milk, 1/2 cupful of cream, a little grated nutmeg. Pour this over the prunes, and bake. Do not add an upper crust. This receipt has been tested and proved most delicious and economical.

Mrs. R. H. C.

ONE, TWO, THREE, FOUR CAKE

This receipt took the first premium at the State Fair of Kansas last year. 1 cup of milk, 1 cup of butter, 2 cups of sugar, 3 cups of flour, 4 eggs, and flavoring. Cream the butter and sugar together, add the milk, beat the eggs light, then add them. Sift 3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder in the 3 cups of flour and stir in a little at a time, add the flavoring. Bake 20 minutes in 3 layers, put together with a filling made with the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiffly and add 1 cupful of powdered sugar. Spread over the layers and sprinkle with shredded cocoanut.

A. H.

The Housewife

Patching the Wall-paper. When it becomes necessary to apply a patch to damaged wall-paper let the new piece lie in strong sunlight until the colors are faded to match those on the wall, then tear the edges, and the new piece will not be so conspicuous.

To Attach Leather to Metal. If you wish to fasten leather to metal firmly soak the leather in a warm solution of gall nuts. Spread over the metal a thin coating of hot glue, and when dry, smooth the leather over it. It will be impossible to remove it without tearing.

Obviating frost on the Window-panes. Perhaps you are not an admirer of frost-pictures and desire to keep your windows free from them. Rub them with glycerin or kerosene, the oil preventing the moisture in the room from adhering to the glass. Large plate glass windows of store fronts can be kept perfectly clear if a small electric fan is allowed to play nearby, the waves of air fanning away the moisture.

A Good Way to Start a Fire. Try using the short ends of candles to start a fire with, since they burn with a steady flame till the kindling and wood are well ignited.

Kitchen Utensils of Glass. Many of the kitchen conveniences are now made of glass. Rolling-pins, wash-boards and towel-rollers, as well as pastry-slabs. Glass is said to be more sanitary than marble, as it will not absorb.

Napkin for Removing Crumbs. A small table napkin is most desirable for removing crumbs from the table, used with a small silver tray or an ordinary plate. The metal crumb-scraper is no longer in vogue, and the brush decidedly passé.

Retain the Scraps of Old Fur. When you have your furs made over, always insist upon having all pieces, no matter how small, returned, since even tiny pieces may be used on hats and fancy waists.

To Clean Enamelled Paint. Use whiting for cleaning your enamel paint, either on furniture or wood-work, as it may be made more satisfactory than with soap. Wring a piece of flannel as dry as possible from clear, warm water, dip into the whiting and apply. Use the whiting liberally, rinse off well with clear water and dry with a clean chamois skin.

To prevent Pipes from Freezing. In extremely cold weather, after the water is shut off and the pipes drained, there will still remain

enough water in the goose neck of the sink pipe to cause trouble. Sprinkle a handful of coarse salt over the holes in the sink with just enough water to carry it to the first curve of the waste pipe, to keep it from freezing. The same treatment in the bathroom, in all similar pipe curves where the water cannot be entirely drained off, will be found satisfactory.

Small Scrubbing Brushes. Any number of things are more easily washed with a small scrubbing brush than with a cloth—among them the tops of fruit jars; in fact, the modern woman keeps a variety of brushes hanging by her sink with which to wash jars, bottles, milk jugs and pressed glass (as well as the more expensive cut); and many a fastidious woman finds little mops and brushes more economical as well as daintier than trying to keep the hands in good condition with lotions and creams.

A Way to Hang China Plates. Slip three or four large dress hooks over the edge of each plate; then run wrapping cord across the back of the plate from hook to hook and fasten it securely in the centre with a loop to hang the plate up by. White hooks being used, they will be scarcely noticeable when the plates are hung.

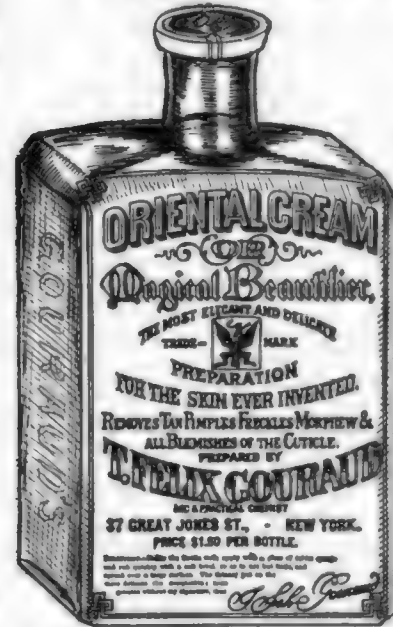
To Clean Pewter. Work some powdered rotten stone to a stiff paste with soft soap, then into each ½ lb. of this paste mix well two fluid ounces of oil of turpentine till it is all thoroughly blended. Make this paste up into small balls, covering each with tin foil. To use it wash the pewter well, then moisten one of these balls with water and rub it thickly all over the pewter; let it stand for a few minutes, then rub it off sharply with a clean, soft cloth, finally polishing it up with leather.

Utilizing Waste Space in a Room. If you desire to permanently close a door that is deeply set, the best plan is to have bookshelves fitted in. Curtains can be hung at either side, or not, as one pleases. If one does not wish to fill the entire space with books, the upper shelf can be set in lower down than would be wished for books, and bric-à-brac placed thereon, or a picture hung in the space.

A Pleasant Perfume for the Sick Room. It is not always expedient to ventilate a sick room as much as it should be, but if block ammonia is placed in an earthen jar or vase with cologne poured over it, it will diffuse through a room a delicate odor that will be delightful and refreshing.

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Few foods can be taken into the human system with safety before they have been subjected to the action of fire, which prepares and softens them, and thus renders them digestible.

Cookery has been practised with more or less skill from the earliest times, but it is only in the present day that its dietetic importance has been so universally recognized, and housewives have realized that proper cooking can do much toward converting even the least nutritious food into a wholesome dish, while in the hands of the ignorant or careless cook the most valuable food is converted into mere filling, which levies a heavy tax upon the digestive organs, yet pays no toll in the shape of nourishment to the system.

All of the apparently numerous forms of cookery may be resolved into two primary ones—*roasting* and *baking*; the principle of the former is to expose food to the action of a heat of such power that the surface albuminous juices will at once coagulate and effectually seal up the deep-seated ones without the presence of any fluid except its own juices; in the latter the same object, (that is the sealing up of the juices) is accomplished by immersing the food in boiling water.

Roasting is particularly adapted to cooking a joint of meat, but in our modern kitchens the process is impracticable; and a greatly inferior method known as *baking* has taken its place.

To bake meat properly requires a brisk fire and a hot oven, so that as soon as the meat is exposed to the heat surface coagulation will take place and an external wall be formed by the hardening of the skin; for this reason it should be uncovered when first put into the oven. To hasten the sealing process, dredge the meat with flour before putting in to bake. About fifteen minutes, if the oven is hot, will suffice to harden the surface, then pull the pan to a cooler part of the oven and cook more slowly until done, the time depending upon the size and nature of the meat. Roasts, accordingly as they are to be rare or well done, require fifteen to twenty-five minutes, and poultry twenty minutes to the pound.

When baking bread, there must be a steady fire; if the oven is too hot at the beginning a firm crust will be

formed before the bread has risen, that is, before the air cavities have fully distended, and it will be heavy. Vegetables, such as potatoes, onions and the like require a moderate heat, but it must be a steady one.

The most primitive and at the same time one of the most wholesome methods of cooking is *broiling*, which is, after all, but a simplified form of roasting, and is especially adapted to small pieces of meat. Though, seemingly, such a simple process, yet to broil a steak, a chop, or a bird so that its color, juices and fat are preserved requires great care and attention to details. In the first place the fire must be just right; that is, clear and of a red-hot surface just the size of the broiler or gridiron, that each portion of the meat may be cooked alike. A bed of glowing coals is the ideal fire for broiling. The broiler must be immaculately clean,

cloth, put in a dripping-pan, dust with pepper, add two tablespoonfuls of butter dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water, cover closely with a plate and bake thirty minutes. Then remove the plate and brown the chicken, basting frequently. When done, dust with salt and pepper, dish in a hot platter and serve with gravy.

LARDED LIVER, BAKED

Pour over a calf's liver enough boiling water to cover, then pour off at once, to seal the outside and take away the rather unpleasant flavor which liver possesses for some tastes; then lard the top with lardons of bacon or ham, and tie with a cord to preserve its shape. Put it into a dripping-pan with one onion chopped fine, a sliced carrot, a stalk of celery diced, and one teaspoonful of sweet marjoram. Add one quart of boiling water in which one teaspoonful of salt has been dissolved, dust



(By permission from Mrs. Rorer's New Cook Book)

BAKED TOMATOES

then slightly warmed, rubbed with sweet suet and rubbed again with paper before putting it over the coals. The meat should be neatly trimmed of superfluous fat and skin and, if steak or chops, scored with a very sharp knife. The practice of beating meat with the so-called meat pounder makes it tender, but sets free all the juice and thus lessens its nutritive value. Just before putting the broiler over the coals, sprinkle them with a little salt to keep down the flare. Put the meat in the broiler, sear one side and then the other in rapid succession, after which cook ten minutes if one inch thick, and twelve minutes if it is one and one-half inches thick.

Transfer the meat without delay to a hot platter, season, dress with butter and serve.

To broil young chicken or quail, split open down the back, then pound gently with a rolling-pin to make the parts lie flat and proceed with the cooking as directed for steak or chops, except that twenty or thirty minutes will be required.

SMOTHERED CHICKEN

Cut young chickens into convenient pieces, wash clean and dry in a

the whole with pepper, cover closely and bake an hour, basting every fifteen minutes. Remove the cover and brown nicely. Serve with brown gravy made of the liquor in the pan.

BAKED RIBS OF BEEF

Trim a rib piece weighing seven or eight pounds neatly; then lay ribs down in the baking pan, dredge with flour, and dust the fat with pepper. Melt one tablespoonful of butter in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of boiling water and pour over the bottom of the pan. Place some peeled potatoes in the pan with the beef and let them cook to a nice brown. Baste beef frequently. When done, serve on a large platter, garnished with parsley.

BAKED ONIONS

Select large onions of uniform size. Remove the outside and wash clean, arrange side by side in a baking pan, dust with salt and pepper, and over each lay a thin rasher of bacon. Add a pint of boiling water and bake in a steady oven fifty minutes, basting frequently.

SAVORY BAKED POTATOES

Wash clean, but do not pare, the required number of medium-sized, nicely-shaped Irish potatoes, then cut a thin slice from one end of each

to permit it to stand. Bake in a steady oven. When done, cut a large round from the uncut end, and with a spoon carefully scoop out the inside and put through a potato ricer. Then season as for mashed potatoes, add half an ounce of grated cheese, beat the whole light, refill the shells and brown in the oven. Serve at once. K. E. M.

BAKED TOMATOES

Pour boiling water over the number of tomatoes required and let them stand a moment. Drain, remove the skins, cut a slice off of the top of each and scoop out the seeds. Mix together a quart of breadcrumbs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, cut into bits, four tablespoonfuls of chopped onion and seasoning of salt and pepper. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, sprinkle breadcrumbs on the top and stick a piece of butter on top. Bake in a quick oven for half an hour and send them to the table in the baking dish in which they have been cooked, garnished with parsley.

PORK TENDERLOIN ROAST

Split the pork tenderloin through the centre, stuff, roll and tie, and bake about an hour, basting often with butter. Serve with brown sauce. For the filling use 1 cupful of bread-crumbs, 1 teaspoonful of powdered sage, a bit of chopped onion and parsley, with pepper and salt.

BROWN SAUCE

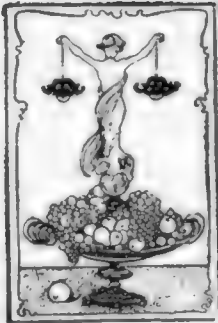
Take 2 tablespoonfuls of the fat left in the pan from roasting the pork, add 1 tablespoonful of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of stock. Stir constantly until boiling. Season with salt and pepper and add 1 teaspoonful of kitchen bouquet.

BAKED PARSNIPS

Scrape and boil 4 large parsnips and when tender cut into dice. Make a cream sauce of 1 tablespoonful of butter, the same of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, adding 1 saltspoonful of pepper and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of salt. Place a layer of this sauce at the bottom of the baking dish, followed by a layer of parsnips, a sprinkling of onions and so on until the dish is full, having the sauce on top. Dust with fine bread crumbs and bits of butter, and bake for half an hour.

ROLLED BACON

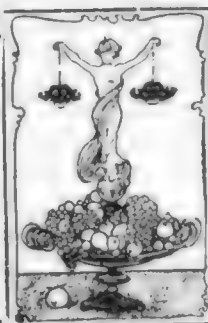
Cut the bacon into thin strips, place them in a skillet and pour sufficient boiling water over them to cover the bottom. Boil rapidly until the bacon is transparent and the water evaporated. Place the strips in a wire broiler and turn so that both sides may be broiled. Roll them quickly and fasten with a wooden toothpick. Let them brown for a moment in the broiler, remove the skewer and send hot to the table. C. M.



The Culinary Department

What Shall We Serve?

By Elizabeth G. Storer



CREAM OF SPINACH SOUP

Wash 2 quarts of spinach thoroughly and cut the leaves. Have the soup kettle slightly heated and throw them in. Stir constantly over the fire until the spinach is wilted and cooked. Drain, saving the water, which should amount to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Chop the spinach very fine, press it through a sieve and add to the water, also adding 1 tablespoonful of grated onion. Set it in a double boiler with 1 quart of milk. Rub together 1 tablespoonful each of flour and butter and enough of the milk mixture to make a smooth paste. Pour the whole into the boiler and stir constantly until creamy. Add 1 teaspoonful of salt, and 1 saltspoonful of pepper and serve at once.

CREAM CHEESE

An ordinary way of making cream cheese is to add salt to taste to, say, three pints of cream, stirring it well together; now lay a piece of clean cheese cloth, folded three or four times, into the bottom of a sieve, pour the cream into it to a depth of 2 inches or so, and leave it till set. It will take a week or ten days. Or else tie up any convenient quantity of thick cream into a delicately clean napkin rinsed out of cold water, sprinkling it very lightly with a little fine salt; tie it up as tight as possible, and hang it up in some cool place to drip. It will be ready for eating in twenty-four hours, though it will keep longer if the cloth is changed daily night and morning. This is an excellent cheese, and is particularly nice with fruit.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Let the milk stand for twelve to twenty-four hours, according to the heat of the weather; then place it in a large, shallow pan over a low fire, or stand the pan in another containing boiling water, as the milk must be thoroughly heated, but never allowed actually to boil. When the surface cracks in a ring the size of the bottom of the pan the cream is ready, and the pan should be lifted off the stove, being careful not to shake it in the process; skim off the cream next day. In Devonshire special basins are used for the purpose, and these are stood on the hot plate; but it can, of course, be done over a gas ring, and this, perhaps, is the most satisfactory, as you can regulate the temperature exactly.

CHEESE CRAB

Mash up 4 oz. to 6 oz. of any soft, rich cheese, working into it as you do so a little mustard, salt, pepper,

and cayenne, also a few shrimps (say 2 oz. or 3 oz.) finely minced. Work this all together till of the consistency of stiff butter, then add a small teaspoonful of vinegar (anchovy vinegar if you have it) and a little of any hot sauce, such as Worcester, etc., to taste, make up into a round, flat pat, and set on ice or in a cold place till wanted. Serve garnished with watercress.

OYSTER LOAF.

Cut a piece five inches across from the top of a nicely baked round loaf of bread; remove the crumbs, leaving the crust half an inch thick; make a rich oyster stew and put it in the loaf in layers, sprinkle with bread crumbs; place the cover over the top, cover the loaf with the beaten yoke of an egg and put it in the oven to glaze. Serve very hot.

NUT AND CELERY SANDWICHES

Chop fine one cupful of celery, six stoned olives, and one tablespoonful of English walnuts that have been shelled and blanched; moisten them with mayonnaise dressing to a paste, and spread upon thin, buttered bread.

OYSTERS EN BROchette

Select large oysters and drop in melted butter and lemon juice. Fold over each oyster a very thin slice of bacon, transfix it with a skewer, and continue until all are thus used. There should be four oysters threaded on each skewer. Place the skewers on a double broiler and broil about two minutes on each side.

CHEESE CREAMS

Put into a saucepan a gill each of cream and milk, the yolks of three eggs, a good dust of cayenne pepper, and a grating of nutmeg. Whisk this over the fire till on the point of boiling, when you lift it off, stirring in it as you do so 2 oz. of grated Parmesan cheese; then let it cool a little, when you strain into it a gill of seasoned cream or new milk—in which you have previously dissolved $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the best gelatin—and mould in small shapes and set on ice till wanted.

TOMATO SAUCE FOR CHOPS

Take 1 pt. of tomatoes, 1 tablespoonful of butter, 1 tablespoonful of flour and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a teaspoonful of onion juice. Cook the tomato and onion 12 minutes. Stir the butter and flour over the fire until smooth and brown, add the tomato and cook 3 minutes. Season with salt and pepper and rub through a strainer. Dip the chops in melted butter, season and roll in cracker dust. Broil for 8 minutes, turning often, pour over them the

sauce and serve with French fried potatoes.

FILLING FOR LEMON TARTS

Grate the yellow part of the rind, and squeeze the juice and pulp of 3 lemons into a saucepan; add 3 heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar, 2 well-rounded tablespoonfuls of butter, and the yolks of 2 eggs. Stir these ingredients well together, then stand the pan over a slow fire, and cook the mixture till quite thick, stirring it constantly; then fill the pastry shells with it, and let it stand in a cool, dry place till ready to serve. A meringue may be made for the tops of the tarts with the whites of the egg beaten to a froth, with powdered sugar, then browned one minute in the oven.

PRUNE MARMALADE

Take six fine, large cooking apples, pare, plunge in cold water, then put over the fire together with the juice of two lemons and a half-pound of sugar. When stewed, split and stone $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of prunes and stew with the apples, taking care that there is sufficient water to keep them from burning. When thoroughly cooked, beat it through a strainer and turn into jars to keep for use.

CUSTARDS

For very rich custards use egg yolks only; for less delicate ones whole eggs may be used. Proceed thus: Put into a delicately clean pan or jug, say, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint each of single cream and new milk, the yolks of 4 eggs, and 3 oz. to 4 oz. of granulated sugar. Stand this pan in another larger one three-parts full of warm water (the hotter this water is the quicker the custard will be ready; but the cooler this outer water is to start with the richer will be the custard), and stir the contents of the inner pan steadily till the outer water is just on the point of boiling and the custard is thick enough to coat the spoon heavily. Put the custard ingredients into the inner pan cold, and add any flavoring essence to taste after the custard is taken from the fire and has had time to cool. Such flavorings, however, as lemon or orange rind, bay leaf, vanilla, or cinnamon sticks should be cooked with the custard in the first instance.

MAPLE CREAM FILLING FOR CAKES

Heat 2 tablespoonfuls of maple syrup and mix it with 1 teaspoonful of gelatin that has been dissolved in a tablespoonful of cold water. Let this cool, but before it sets stir it into a cupful of cream and whip the cream until it is stiff.

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Echoes from the Stage



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LILLIAN NORDICA, SOPRANO AT THE OPERA



HEINRICH KNOTE AS ASSAD IN
"THE QUEEN OF SHEBA"

personated Haensel. It was well acted and sung throughout and has been most favorably received.

Caruso returns to win the prolonged plaudits of his public, for he is now an established favorite, and this is true of Nordica, Sem-



MAUDE ADAMS

AS PETER PAN

brich, Eames, Weed, Homer, Fremstad, Knote, Dippel, Van Rooy, Goritz, and others. In fact, the forces seem well and harmoniously balanced, and a delightful season is bound to ensue. There



LILLIAN ALBERTSON
AS THORA IN "THE PRODIGAL SON"

Never has an opera season started forth with such vim and enthusiasm as this one of 1905-6, but considering the great advance in subscription sales one is prepared to say that never has interest in high-class music been so rife as now. In looking over the list of concerts to suit all tastes, the eye rests lingeringly upon the feast of good things offered by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Walter Damrosch. The soloists heard have been most acceptable; Kubelik, especially, aroused tremendous enthusiasm, for his playing has grown perceptibly in vigor and feeling.

At the opera, the especial novelty, thus far, has been Humperdinck's "Haensel and Gretel," a charming and delightful version of "The Babes in the Wood." Very beautiful is the orchestration, and Madame Abarbanell, who appeared earlier in the season at the Irving Place Theatre,



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ENRICO CARUSO, THE FAVORITE TENOR, IN "LA GIOCONDA"

Music and the Drama



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ON CONCERT TOUR



VIOLA ALLEN

AS LADY

BETTY SINGLETON
IN "THE TOAST OF THE TOWN"

is to be a revival of some of the old-time Italian operas, a fact which causes much satisfaction among the devotees of that school.

Sarah Bernhardt's triumphant return has lent additional lustre to her career—the advance sale of seats being unprecedented in stage affairs this season.

The appearance of Grace George as Lady Kitty Bristol in "The Marriage of William Ashe" has been one of the most noteworthy dramatic events of this year.

In "The Girl of the Golden West" Blanche Bates has found a medium for her artistic powers which not only suits the great critical public



Should Unmusical Children Be Taught the Piano?

By R. C. Gleason

It would be difficult to conceive anything more painful than the playing of an unmusical person who has, as a child, been forced to learn the piano. Fathers and mothers who have gratified their ambition at the expense of a child's happiness are to be condemned—especially when the performance grates on the sensitive ear of the *connoisseur* in music; the young woman who does not appreciate the piece which she heroically struggles to play at the bidding of a proud parent, or to please some interested visitor, is not the only martyr. However fluently she may read the music, her want of musical intelligence (which, by the way, is a thing apart from ordinary intelligence) will effectively prevent her giving pleasure.

There are rare instances of a youth or maiden having suddenly developed a liking for music some years after the parents have wisely discontinued the hated lessons. Beginning again with the five-finger exercises and

other unavoidable trials, the enthusiast goes through the dreary routine, and, in comparatively short space of time, overcomes difficulties which a few years back seemed almost insurmountable. Drudgery becomes pleasure; the genuine interest taken in the task spurs the aspirant; and if the performance is not as correct as that of the unmusical Miss who has been made to toil at an uncongenial task for years, the touch is at least sympathetic and intelligent.

But how different is the playing of the zealous music-lover who may have reached the comparatively mature age of, say, seventeen, before learning his notes. Though he is obliged (owing to his lack of technique and execution) to undertake only the simplest music, he renders the accompaniments to the delicious old English songs and the music of Martini and Mozart with an amount of expression and taste which contrasts favorably with the well-meant but wholly displeasing efforts of his rival! To the latter the

piano is an object of aversion; to the enthusiast it is his friend, his confidant and refuge.

If a child is naturally musical, it is wrong not to have it taught the piano—or whatever instrument it fancies. For the loss is felt in after life—and the parents, or guardians, are upbraided. But it is folly to make boys and girls who are actually unmusical the victims of a craze. Nor are parents always as tactful as could be wished—especially with children who have to be led rather than driven. Sometimes the intended Paderewski has the misfortune to be cursed with a methodical and unimaginative mamma. This otherwise blameless woman, believing that there is "a time for everything," cannot bring herself to make allowances for the boy who, though unable to apply himself to the task at the word of command, is ready enough for a practice when in the mood. Many children who are taught the piano are naturally unmusical.

but the powers behind the box-office. It is an altogether delightful play and she and her associates have never appeared to better advantage. Another New York favorite who returned to the lights of Broadway for a season was Virginia Harned, in Pierre Berton's play of "La Belle Marseillaise." Although



EDNA JEANS, AS LADY MURIEL IN "THE EARL AND THE GIRL"



LOTTA FAUST, IN "WONDERLAND"

somewhat reminiscent of "Sans Gêne" and other Napoleonic plays, it afforded a satisfactory vehicle for her art and that of her fellow-principals.

Maude Adams continues to delight her thronged audiences in Barrie's quaint conceit and fairy play of "Peter Pan," and it is now scheduled for an indefinite run.

Viola Allen has secured a comedy that just suits her talents in "The Toast of the Town," by Clyde Fitch, a delightful bit of eighteenth century life.

The successful run of "The White Cat" was obliged to terminate at the New Amsterdam in favor of E. S. Willard in his repertoire. Richard Carle in "The Mayor of Tokio" was the offering at the New York, and Thomas W. Ross in "A Fair Exchange" at the Liberty.

The Shakespearean season of Mantell, supported by Marie Booth Russell, at the Garden Theatre, was a feast to the lovers of the "bard of Avon."

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Candy-Making for Profit

A Means of Livelihood for Women

By S. A.

Among the many ways by which women can earn money, the making of bon-bons has its place. It is essentially an occupation for ladies, as it requires delicacy of touch, infinite patience and attention to detail, and a good sense of color and form. The art dates back indisputably for some hundreds of years, and sugar, the principal ingredient, must have

been known to the ancients, for we find it mentioned by Herodotus. According to later writers it would appear, however, that the juice of the sugar-cane was used chiefly as a medicinal drink. It was introduced into Europe early in the twelfth century, about which time the Crusaders also met with it in Syria and found it a very pleasant food. One can picture the ladies of old time, as a relief from the distilling of herbs for healing purposes, making sweets for the little ones and using honey for the purpose when sugar was not available.

In taking up candy-making for profit one starts with the advantage that the initial capital outlay is small. To make a beginning not more than \$50 would be necessary to procure all the requisites for producing bon-bons in sufficient numbers to show an appreciable profit over their actual cost. It is of course essential that a quick sale should be found for them; but as their purity would be guaranteed many would prefer them to those obtainable in shops, especially if they were made to look as dainty and attractive as those to be purchased elsewhere. But with the making of bon-bons the keeping of a tea-room might be possible, in which case another means of sale would be provided.

From the receipts given in various books candy-making would appear to be a very simple matter, but it is really a difficult one, and for a beginner lessons are indispensable. Without these she will find herself wasting much good material and not attaining her object at the end.

Before taking lessons a room should be got ready so that the lessons can be well practiced. It is useless to attempt to work in the kitchen, as candy has often to be left drying for twenty-four hours, and one cannot keep constantly clearing up. A gas ring is necessary, or, what is better, a small gas stove with an oven; also two galvanized pails, one for dry refuse, the other for water in which the various utensils must be cleaned after the work is done. One good point about candy-making is that the cleaning

up is very easy and not at all unpleasant.

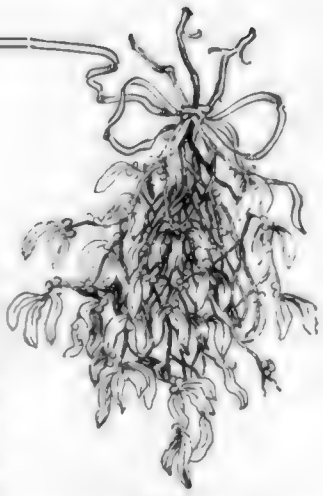
The other utensils necessary for ordinary use are three or four aluminium saucepans of various sizes—which, I may mention, should never be cleaned with soda, as it turns them black; two enameled bowls, one for washing the hands, which is often necessary, the other for washing the various utensils as they are used; a fair-sized kettle, some basins and plates, a large dish, and some wooden spoons. Many workers use a marble slab on which to work the sugar when boiled, but a very large dish answers the purpose and is much less expensive.

All the utensils mentioned above can be bought anywhere, and should include a confectioner's saucepan, a small sugar boiler, and a sugar thermometer; the saucepan should have a funnel spout on the left side of the handle, for greater convenience in pouring when holding the saucepan in the right hand; the sugar-boiler is usually of copper with a rounded bottom, and is necessary for the making of nougat, for coating almonds, and for several other kinds of sweets, while the thermometer will mark the degrees of heat when boiling the sugar.

These additional utensils will complete the outfit of the beginner; but later on plaster and tin moulds, starch mould box, sugar tester for crystallizing—a caramel cutter, some spatulas, and other things will be requisite.

In making the bon-bons pure cane sugar must always be used; the essences and colorings must be of the best and used very cautiously, for it is easy to put too much. In all the books on candy-making that I have seen receipts are given which involve the use of glucose; but I do not advise it for home-made sweets, and in my opinion it can quite well be omitted altogether—cream of tartar, of which a pinch is equal to a tablespoonful of glucose, can quite well take its place. It is not necessary for me to give receipts for making the bon-bons because the art must be acquired by lessons from a professional.

After the bon-bons are made they must be daintily packed, and for this the small crimped cases are invaluable; but these should, if possible, be got at a wholesale house, for they use up very quickly. Grease-proof and waxed paper will also be wanted, as the chocolates and fondants must be dried on the latter.



Holiday Gifts for Men

By R. J. C.

Headpiece for a Chair

The "tidy" being now completely out of date, these colored linen head-pieces are now made to slip over the tops of chairs and tie on. They are decorated with a wide hemstitching, and a band of embroidery going right across, and can be easily cleaned and changed at will. This one is laced together at the sides with cord, threaded through a series of eyelet-holes. Neat little tassels or "bobs" should be fastened with a stitch to the cord-ends afterwards. It makes a dainty article for a man's room and will always prove an acceptable gift for use on an armchair where he sits a great deal to read and smoke.

Painted Embroidery

This new art of painted embroidery is playing a great part in decoration. Good artists prepare well-schemed designs which can be bought ready to embroider.

Set in a narrow mahogany frame, known as "half-inch flat," a long strip of painted embroidery may be used to go at the back of a mantelpiece, in place of the unfashionable mirror. A rose design is

most acceptable for this purpose, and that one published on Page 41 would be appropriate if made sufficiently long.

Other Uses
Painted embroidery makes an unsurpassed background for old china. The work is

merely outlined in silk, and, though simple, it leaves scope for original coloring in the silk outlines.

Embroiderers who are seeking for new ideas are quickly finding out its uses, and adapting it to many things. An old pole-screen, for instance, picked up at a curio-shop, and fitted with a panel of one's own doing, makes a delightful present, besides affording scope for personal thought

in the decoration chosen for the banner.

Then, again, a wreath cushion done in the Empire style for a den or library may solve the problem of another gift.

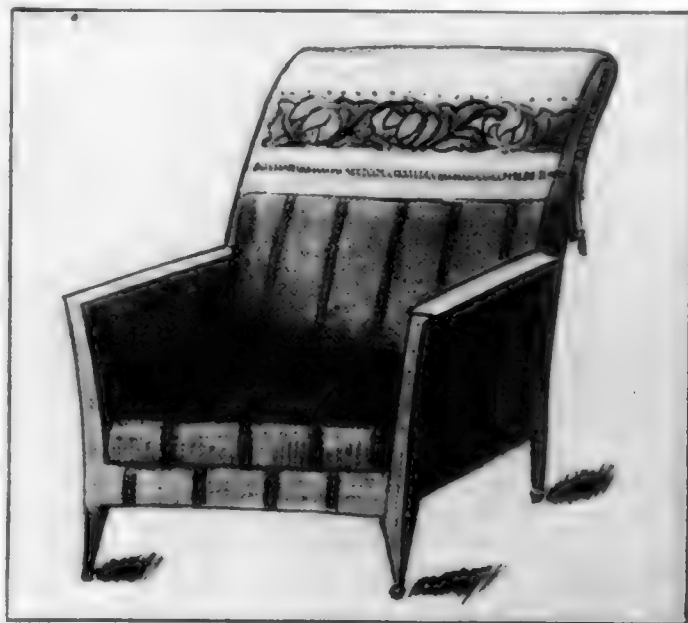
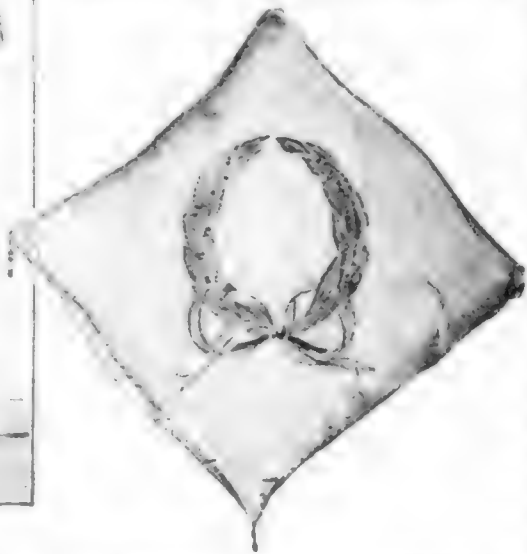
For a college man, the various pennants, are appropriate decorations for sofa pillows, and this same idea may be adapted to a needlebook,

for even a bachelor must sew on a button occasionally. These designs are now available for all of the different colleges and make most acceptable gifts.

A case of shaving papers is also a useful little gift and one that even a child may make for a father or relative. A pretty idea is made in the form of a leaf—a maple or grape leaf is the best, with the covers done in green or bright red leather. The veins and shading may be burned and a tinting of color may be added to make it look more natural, if desired.



BANNER SCREEN AND SOFA PILLOW IN PAINTED EMBROIDERY



EMBROIDERED HEAD-PIECE FOR AN ARMCHAIR

Dressing the Hair

Smart and becoming are the newest fashions

EVERY woman should adopt a style in arranging her hair that is not only becoming but in accordance with the prevailing fashion. It is better to look pretty than smart, however, and becomingness is the first requisite. The shape of the head should be carefully considered and the hair so arranged as to form a frame for the face. Short curls are more used this season than for several years, Fig. 4 showing how they

before the finishing touches are applied.



FIG. 11. EVERY-DAY STYLES FOR A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER

are adapted to a low coiffure. A high dressing is most generally becoming. The oval face and long neck which are essential to a low coiffure are regrettably rare.

As a general rule, it is necessary to tie at least part of the hair before dressing it. The tying should be loose, since it is injurious to the hair to tie it very tightly. Care should also be taken to avoid straining the hair unnaturally and dragging the roots, since such treatment breaks the hair and inclines it to fall out.

In arranging a high coiffure, a small portion of the front hair should be divided off from the rest, twisted up, and pinned securely above the forehead out of the way, while the rest of the coiffure is adjusted. This small portion can be best utilized after dressing the back hair, and curled and waved and arranged immediately

The remainder of the hair may then be divided into three, the two



FIG. 13. THE NEWEST LOW COIFFURE FOR EVENING

side portions being separated from the back portion by a sloping line of di-

vision, directed from front to back. Each side lock of hair must then be French combed. The comb is held so that when it passes over the hair it will not penetrate it, but merely fluff up the surface hair, making it thick and bushy. The narrow teeth of the comb are used for this purpose, and the treatment of the hair is applied to the inner surface of the lock of hair while it is held more or less taut between the finger and thumb of the left hand.

This process of French combing is a very satisfactory means of apparently thickening the hair. If judiciously applied the hair does not suffer, but care must be taken not to comb so drastically that the hair gets broken and tangled. The outer surface of the French-combed lock must be carefully smoothed either by very

light combing or, better still, by means of a soft brush. If the hair is very thin or very soft it may be necessary to supplement the French combing by the use of pads, selected so as to match the hair in color. The coils or loops or puffs or curls should be adjusted at an attractive angle, severity of outline should be avoided, and during the whole procedure the hand-glass should be constantly requisitioned. Then, having successfully arranged the back part of the coiffure, the attention may be turned to the small lock of hair that was originally parted from the rest, and pinned out of the way over the forehead. This may now be divided into two, either by a side or front parting, according to becomingness.



FIG. 14. COIFFURE WITH CURLS, SUITABLE FOR THE OPERA

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This beautiful booklet, compiled from the best known authorities, is free to every reader of this magazine who writes for it at once.

It tells how to preserve the natural beauty of the hair, how to regain this beauty if it has been lost, and how anyone may acquire it.

ALSO We ship fine hair goods everywhere prepaid, on the "Pay it satisfied" plan.



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These switches are extra short stem, made of splendid quality selected human hair, and to match any ordinary shade.

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2 1/2 oz., 24 in.	2.25
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Send sample of your hair and describe article you want. We will send prepaid on approval. If you find it perfectly satisfactory and a bargain, remit the amount. If not, return to us. Rare, peculiar and gray shades are a little more expensive; write for estimate.

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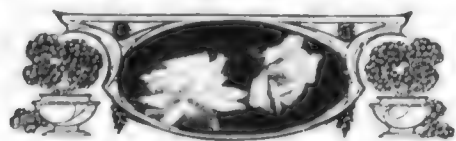
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Scientific Baby-Training



An interesting study in child life exists in Brooklyn as the result of his parents' experiments. The father, who is the child's "scientific nurse," is a Danish sailor and the mother is a German. They are not blessed with too much of this world's goods, but parents of better condition might do well to take notice.

Their child has never tasted meat, candy or cake, and if his father's scientific scheme is carried out he will not be allowed meat until he is about fifteen years old.

This is the daily routine which the father insists upon: At seven o'clock he gets up and has his breakfast of oatmeal or barley. This is in liquid form. He can drink all the water he wants, but he has nothing solid. After breakfast he plays around in the room where his father and mother live. The windows of this room are never closed. Winter or Summer, and it is so situated that it gets a great deal of the morning sun.

After a sufficient time has elapsed to permit his breakfast to digest the child and his father go through a regular form of exercise with sandbags and dumbbells, weighing three pounds each. The little fellow can, at the age of two years, handle two three-pound dumbbells almost as easily as could a man. And he can throw the sandbags at his father so hard that the latter will soon have to stop being the target for his "scientific" son.

When the exercise is finished the child plays or rests until ten o'clock, when his father takes him to the park with his little wagon or his wheelbarrow. Together they play in the park until noon, when they return home and the scientific boy goes to bed. He sleeps for two or three hours, and if the weather is fine in the afternoon his father takes him for a long walk. Twice he has walked all the way to Coney Island.

He cannot be described as a beautiful child, but his disposition is almost angelic. Nowhere on his little pink body is there a blemish so large as the point of a pin. His hair is long and of an extremely pale yellowish shade. His eyes are not merely clear light blue, but they are deep and thoughtful.

All his meals are made of liquefied oatmeal, barley or fruit. Sometimes a very little sugar is put into his milk. Spring water is bought for him in great quantities and he drinks it by the gallon each day. As yet he has not played much with other children, but his father will let

him do so. He does not believe in isolating him.

But he has never been sick a day in his life. He has never had so much as a cold. Very little attention is paid to his dress, except to keep his clothes clean. He takes a cold bath before noon.



A SCIENTIFICALLY TRAINED BABY

Miss Emily's Tramp

(Continued from page 21)

"My good man, is it wise of you to stay here in such cold?"

She tried to speak bravely, but her voice died away in a frightened gasp, and she started back a foot or two as the man raised himself to his feet with a quick jerk and an oath.

He laughed when he saw her discomfiture.

"I ain't a-goin' to bite you, ma'm! Did you wonder at my wisdom in stayin' here? Beggars mayn't be choosers, and the high road is free to all."

His cough came on again, and Miss Emily stood irresolute before him. Pity was getting the upper hand.

"Dear, dear!" she said. "I wish I had my cough lozenges; what a dreadful cough you have. If your chest is sore—don't you think a linseed poultice now—or a—"

The man gave a hoarse chuckle between his coughing that terrified the little lady.

"Would ye advise a poultice, ma'm? Ha! ha! It minds me o' my old mother when I was a young un!"

His laugh died away, he swallowed a lump that seemed rising in his throat, and the softened expression of his face restored Miss Emily's confidence.

"Is your mother still alive? Can't you go to her?" He looked at her in surly silence for a minute, then said in a sheepish way:

"I've tramped close on to forty miles to get at her, and though I'm but a mere twelve miles from home, I reckon my cough will finish me off afore I git a couple o' miles farther; it takes the heart and life out of a fellow, for sure!"

"Oh, but you mustn't give up hope like this!" exclaimed Miss Emily; "where does your mother live? She will nurse you. Oh, dear, oh, dear! How I wish you had got home before. How long will it take you to walk those twelve miles? Are you going to sleep on the way? There's the—"

"Yes," nodded the man, shortly; "I know—there be the house not far from 'ere, and I be makin' to that; but I doubt me if I'll get so far to-night."

Visions flitted through Miss Emily's heart of her best spare bed-room—the little room that had never had a visitor in it since her mother died; but her common-sense saved her from acting upon such a thought. No—another idea, and a more practical one, crossed her mind, and as it did so she gave a little gasp—"Anything but that—anything! I could not do it!"

Then again she spoke to him, and it was strange how entirely all fear had disappeared from her voice.

"Have you no thicker coat than the one you wear? No wonder you caught cold. You could not stand a Summer's night in such a thin one, and these frosty nights are bitterly cold."

"Just so, ma'm," assented the man wearily, and his head sunk on his breast, either from apathy or sheer fatigue.

Miss Emily stood looking at him very thoughtfully. A sore battle raged in her heart, and the fact that the tramp before her had not asked for any relief did not console her. One thought stood out beyond all others. He was going back to his mother. Was she going to pass him by and let him die within a few miles of his old home? She looked up at the starlit sky.

"O God, wilt Thou protect me in the future, in spite of what I am going to do?"

And as she prayed, a horror of her meaning flashed through her mind.

"Have I been putting my trust in it, instead of in God Almighty? Has it been my god? Then the sooner it is taken down the better!"

And Miss Emily wheeled round with a scared look in her eyes, but with a very determined mouth and chin.

"My good man," she said briskly, "wait where you are, and I will bring you something that will be a comfort to you on your journey."

She trotted off towards her own house, and silence again fell on the lonely high road, broken only by the hacking cough of the tramp. It was not long before the little lady appeared again, but this time she was followed by her maid, and the man staggered to his feet, and looked from one to the other in bewildered surprise.

Miss Emily was bending beneath her load, but she opened her arms, and presented him with a heavy overcoat, and said in a quivering voice:

"I want you to put it on at once, and button it well up to your throat, and Betty has brought you some hot coffee and some buttered bread. I think—I think I had better help you on with the coat!"

But Betty pushed her mistress aside; she was uneasy and frightened at Miss Emily's doings, and was not going to let her proceed to extremities. She sniffed and snorted her disapproval while in the act of helping the tramp to get into his overcoat, and she held the lantern full in view of his face as she did so.

The man was coughing too much at first to express his thanks. He buttoned up the coat and seized the coffee, and it seemed to afford him some relief for the time. Then he looked up with a softened expression of face.

"God bless you, ma'm. You're the first party that has believed in my intentions, and you'll be rewarded. I'm heartened up, and I'll get home after all, I reckon."

"Yes," said Miss Emily with cheerful alacrity; "I do believe you will. But I advise you to seek shelter from the workhouse to-night, and get home in time for the New Year's dinner to-morrow with your mother!"

"All right, ma'm. I'm off!"

He set off down the road. Miss Emily watched him, then ran after him.

"Would you mind very much telling me your name? I would like to know it, because—because I shall pray for you to-night."

The man stopped and seemed to choke a little.

"Bill Watson, ma'm. Thank'ee! Good-night!"

"Good-night. And in the pocket of the coat you will find a little packet of lozenges. They always cure my coughs in the Winter. I can safely recommend them. And you will find a New Year's card with a text on it for to-morrow. You will read it, will you not?"

"Sure—I will, m'am!"

They parted, and Miss Emily went home with her maid.

Betty was too good a servant to offer any remonstrance to her mistress's strange conduct, but when she saw her glance up at the empty peg in the hall with a soft sigh, she spoke.

"I hope you won't be sorry, m'am, when it's too late!"

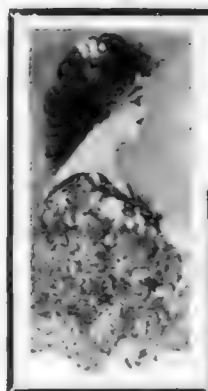
Miss Emily's eyes were full of tears:

"Betty, God Almighty is a better protector than an overcoat."

And from that time the vanished coat was never alluded to again.

A year after, Miss Emily received a letter in an unknown hand. It ran as follows:

"HONORABLE MAM:—It is only lately I have been able to find out your name and address, and I write to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindness this day, a year ago, to a poor sick tramp on the high road. The hot stuff soothed my cough, the coat kept me warm, but the message on the New Year's card made a converted man of me. When I started the next morning for home and heard the bells ringing, I took it out and read the Scripture words. They came straight home to my heart and stopped there. And I told my old mother when I saw her that her Saviour was mine. I'm starting in life again and things are looking up. May God bless you for raising a soul from the gutter, and giving him a glimpse of Heaven itself before twenty-four hours were over. Your obedient servant, "WILLIAM WATSON."



Answers To Inquiries

In reply to an inquiry from a correspondent who wishes to know a good way to lengthen her rainy-day skirt which has shrunk considerably, I cannot do better than offer her a suggestion from a contributor in a similar dilemma:

The walking skirt had shrunk until it had become too short. The braid and facing were removed, the skirt thoroughly cleaned, tried on the wearer and trimmed perfectly even all around. A thread was closely basted around the skirt four inches from the lower edge. Two other bastings above this one, with spaces of one and one-half inches between, and the skirt cut exactly on the basting threads. The strips and upper part of the skirt were then firmly basted on bias bands of crinoline, bringing all of the seams opposite, and with spaces of 1 inch between the edges. To cover these spaces a closely woven braid was used, being first firmly basted, then having the edges machine-stitched. Stitched bias bands of cloth could be used.

M. B.

ARE THEY INTENDED FOR USE?

A letter of inquiry from Dorothea L. informs me that her mind is sadly perplexed about a point of etiquette. She was a member of a house party, recently, and whenever she had occasion to write letters home she did not know whether to use the stamps placed among the writing materials in the desk in her room—she had no others and no opportunity to buy them—or whether she ought not to have placed there the money equivalent every time that she used one. In reply, I should say that if they are put there, they are certainly intended to be used, but it would be wise not to use them all. Under no circumstances should she feel impelled to pay for them, as this would be a decided breach of good manners.

ABOUT RECEIVING PRESENTS

Amelia R. C. wishes to know whether it is proper for her "to receive presents from gentlemen," and in answering her somewhat ambiguous question I am tempted to say, "it all depends." If she mean by that, some gentleman who is not a relative, but who admires her as a good friend, and is inclined to give substantial proof of his esteem, I should say that there are always trifling gifts, such as flowers, books, music, magazines, etc., which may be received without question as the pleasant interchange which social conditions permit, but gifts of jewelry or anything to wear are not permissible. When a girl becomes engaged, she accepts jewelry from her fiancé, but not otherwise. Finally, in reviewing her question, "is it proper to receive presents from gentlemen," let me add that I take it for granted Amelia

would not include any one among her acquaintances who was not a gentleman.

A HUSBAND'S RESPECT

A communication signed "A Devoted Husband," asks advice on a puzzling subject. He writes that although his wife is affectionate, she frequently contradicts his statements point-blank and sneers at his remarks. He has never been accustomed to that sort of thing at home and does not know how to take it.

I cannot do better, in such a situation, than offer him the advice given to husbands by Mrs. John A. Logan, as follows:

If your wife frowns at you, smile at her.
If she smiles at you, laugh at her.
If she is angry, soothe her.
If she is gracious, thank her.
If she is wise, praise her.
If she is economical, commend her.
If she is extravagant, explain to her.
If she sacrifices her pleasures for you, be generous with her.
If she is beautiful, appreciate her.
If she cooks well, compliment her.
If she is lonely, stay at home with her.
If she is tired, tend her.
If she grieves, be tender with her.
If she doubts you, be frank with her.
If she is hysterical, ignore her.
If she is flighty, be firm with her.
If she deceives you, be harsh with her.
If she is saucy, kiss her.
If she is good, adore her.

WANTED—A RECIPE

Can any contributor send for R. S.'s benefit a recipe for coloring the hair dark brown without proving injurious to the skin. She says:

"So many dyes contain poison that cause eczema on delicate skins, that I would like to find something that I would not be afraid of containing poisonous color. What can I do?"

A TEST WILL TELL

What Liquozone Can Do for You—and It Is Free.

You who are waiting—we ask you again to try Liquozone; to try it at our expense. You'll regret this day when you learn what the product means to you.

Do as millions have done—stop doubting; give Liquozone a test. Then judge it by results. Germ diseases—and there are scores of them—call for a germicide. Those are the diseases to which Liquozone best applies. Don't cling blindly to old-time remedies, if you don't find them effective. Let us prove the power of the new.

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The virtues of Liquozone are derived solely from gases. The formula is sent to each user. The process of making requires large apparatus, and from 8 to 14 days' time. It is directed by chemists of the highest class. The object is to fix and combine the gases as to carry into the system a powerful tonic-germicide.

Contact with Liquozone kills any form of disease germ, because germs are of vegetable origin. Yet to the body Liquozone is not only harmless, but helpful in the extreme. That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poison when taken internally. That is why medicine has been so helpless in a germ disease. Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying; yet no disease germ can exist in it.

We purchased the American rights to Liquozone after thousands of tests had been made with it. Its power had been proved, again and again, in the most difficult germ diseases. Then we



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Contagious Diseases
Cancer—Catarrh
Dysentery—Diarrrhea
Dyspepsia—Dandruff
Eczema—Erysipelas
Fevers—Gall Stones
Goitre—Gout
Gonorrhea—Gleet
Hay Fever—Influenza
La Grippe
Leucorrhœa
Malaria—Neuralgia
Piles—Quinsy
Rheumatism
Scrofula—Syphilis
Skin Diseases
Tuberculosis
Tumors—Ulcers
Throat Troubles

Also most forms of the following:
Kidney Troubles
Liver Troubles
Stomach Troubles
Women's Diseases
Fevers, inflammation or catarrh—impure or poisoned blood—usually indicates a germ attack.

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The Woman Who Sews

HOW TO CUT BY PATTERNS

First smooth your goods out and pin your pattern down securely. Take a soft white crayon and mark your perforations, and, holding the crayon sideways in your fingers, rub all around the edge of the pattern. Unpin and lift the pattern and you will find it all perfectly outlined on the goods. It is much easier to cut by the outline than by pattern. And it also saves the smooth edge of the pattern from being nicked; especially helpful in cutting wiry goods. M. R.

AN EXCELLENT CLOTHES-HANGER.

Clothes-hangers without number have been described in this magazine, but I think my arrangement the cheapest and most convenient of anything I have seen, especially for small closets. First, every closet, doubtless, has a shelf, under or flush with the outer edge. About an inch from it I place a curtain pole, a rather small wooden one, fastening it firmly and permanently to the wall on each side. For hangers I have fine strips smoothly planed about an inch square (cube is the best), and put screw hooks in the ends, with a large one in the middle. The large hook must be large enough to go over the pole. Put loops not strips in the bands of the skirts, and you'll find your closet will hold five times as much, with no crowding or mussing. Mrs. M. A. E.

A REMODELED HAT

As cold weather came on I began to feel the need of a felt hat. I did not want to buy one early, for previous experience had taught me that a few weeks later I could buy one for nearly half the price. Last Winter I had a large flat hat that turned down against the hair in the back; this year they turn up in the back, and also the little round turban or polo hat is worn. Fortunately the large crown extended on the rim and the hat had a small crown. I cut the rim off even with the large crown, sewed it firmly to the stiff band, making one of the new polo shapes. The hat, being white felt, I took a piece of bias black velvet 4 in wide and sewed it firmly top and bottom around the crown and placed a bird on the side. When done I had an up-to-date hat. Mrs. F. W. H.

HOUSE-MADE MILLINERY

I made a hat out of some scraps of velvet on a 25c. frame. On wearing it out my friends exclaimed: "What a cute little hat," and inquired if there were more where it came from. I said "Yes, if you have a frame and some pieces of velvet." A number asked me if I could make over some hats for them, and although I never had done so, I decided that I could. I made four hats the first week, charging 50c. for making. Later I invested in some wire and in some few small feathers, and during the season cleared from \$3 to \$5 a week, with scarcely any capital and using only spare moments. Mrs. O. S. P.



No. 1736. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining and closed in the back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1787. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining and closed in front. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1789. Ladies' Waist with fitted lining and closed at centre back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



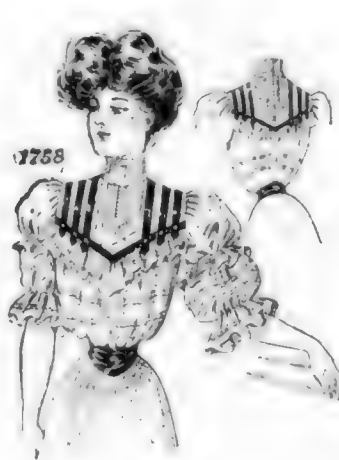
No. 1788. Ladies' Tunic Skirt, having a five gored foundation. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



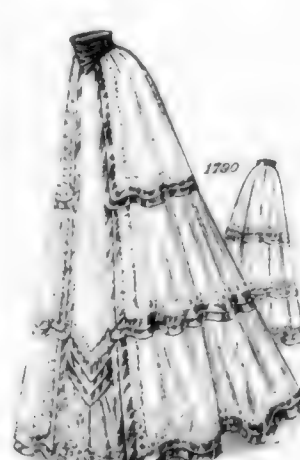
No. 1767. Ladies' Three-quarter, Semi-fitted Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1766. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1758. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining, elbow sleeves and a centre back closing. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1790. Ladies' Three-piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price 15 cents.



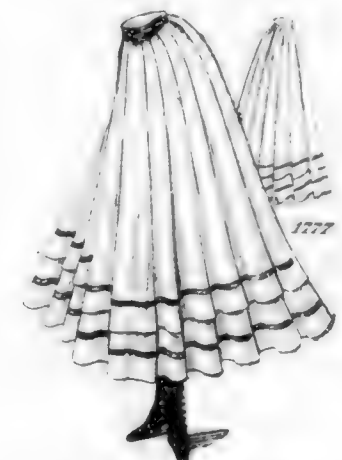
No. 1780. Misses' Tucked Waist, with fitted lining and centre-back closing. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



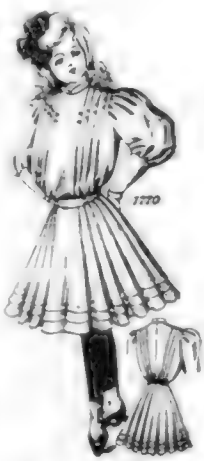
No. 1779. Misses' Rain Coat. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1776. Misses' Blouse Jacket. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price 15 cents.



No. 1777. Misses' Plaited Skirt in fifteen gores, to be trimmed at lower edge, with folds. Cut in sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Price, 15 cents.



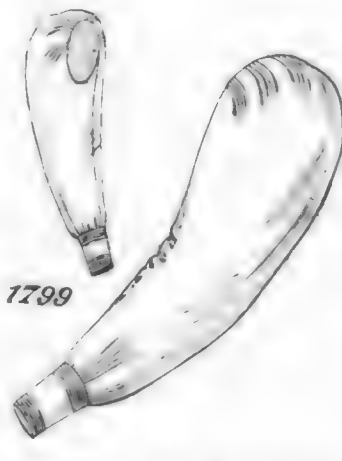
No. 1770. Girls' Dress. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1797. Ladies' Dress Sleeve, in elbow length. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



No. 1796. Ladies' Short-Puff Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price 10 cents.



No. 1799. Ladies' Tucked Shirt-Waist Sleeve. Cut in one size only to correspond with 36 inches bust measure. Price, 10 cents.



No. 1782. Girls' Dress, with one-piece waist and circular skirt, tucked in clusters. Cut in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY and all its agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York; 158-164 State St., Chicago, and 121 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.



Kitchen Step-Savers

Avoid Uncleanliness and Wastefulness

Before Cooking Fish. If you wish to improve the flavor of fish, soak it in cold salted water for two or three hours before cooking. Then rinse it and dry thoroughly in a cloth.

Drippings Used in Pastry. Beef or mutton drippings make an excellent substitute for other shortening in making pie-crust. To remove all taste and to make the pastry light and crisp, beat the drippings to a cream with a teaspoonful of baking powder and a squeeze of lemon juice.

Holders for Baking. The woman who does much cooking will find it a great convenience to have a holder attached to a strap and pinned with a safety-pin to her belt. In this way she has it always at hand without searching for it, and this precaution will save her many burned fingers.

To Freshen Home-Made Bread. Home-made bread may be freshened so that it will seem just fresh from the baking. Dip the loaf in cold water, put it in a pan and bake it until heated through thoroughly. Then wrap it in a damp cloth until cold, when it is ready to cut.

To Remove Grease From the Floor. When hot fat has been spilled on the floor, pour cold water on it as soon as it falls. It will harden and can then be taken up easily with a knife.

To Blend Flour and Water. Try using a fork instead of a spoon for blending flour and water. It is not only quicker but makes it much smoother.

Wrap Cheese in a Vinegar Cloth. Because cheese dries so quickly that it soon becomes stale and un-

palatable, unfit for anything but grating for "au gratin" dishes, try keeping it fresh by wrapping it in a damp cloth, saturated in vinegar and water. Put it in a cool place and the flavor will be improved by the operation.

Left-Over of Cold Salmon. Rub up the remnants of cold salmon with some creamy Dutch cheese, oil, salt, and melted butter, then make it into balls, and serve on lettuce with a French dressing. It is a most palatable and delicious salad and makes an excellent lunch-con dish, hastily prepared.

To Remove Tea and Coffee Stains. Spread the stained part over a basin, rub well with powdered borax, and pour boiling water through. Then let it soak.

Let Nothing Go to Waste. The economical housewife will use both the ice and salt left from freezing ice cream. The salt if coarsely grained, can be strained from the water, quickly dried to be used again, while the ice, after a thorough rinsing, can be set in the ice chamber of the refrigerator for the water pitchers in the bed-chambers at night.

To Dry Bottles. The last trace of moisture in a bottle is difficult to remove. It may be effected in the following simple way: Cut a card slightly tapering and of such a width that it will enter the bottle-neck about an inch. Left in the bottle-neck, it will induce a draught through the bottle and quickly dry the inside.

To Keep Silver from Tarnishing. After silver has been polished if each piece is well wrapped in tin-foil it will keep free from tarnish if put in a dry place.

The Way to Pack a Trunk

The average woman carries only one trunk when she travels, and to compress all of her belongings—shoes, hats, gowns, coats, books, gloves, and everything else that she desires to take with her—into such a limited space becomes a fine art. The Frenchwoman, who understands this art to perfection, declares that clothes are all the better for being very tightly packed. She uses plenty of tissue paper, stuffing it between the folds of skirts, filling out blouses and waists and inserting small strips of it—crushed until it is quite soft—in the loops of ribbon bows.

Roll your shoes up in tissue paper—each one separately. Lay your skirts in the bottom of the trunk, where there is less danger of crumpling. Skirts can be folded over as many times as you like, without coming out at the end of a journey full of

creasing, if only you remember to tuck plenty of paper between every turn.

Coats can be folded to fit any space, like the skirts, if the tissue-paper habit is adhered to; and over them place underclothes and petticoats and flannels. In among the underclothes pack your shoes, each separately. If each shoe is stuffed (stockings may be packed as shoe-stuffing) it will run less danger of "breaking."

Waists should have front and sleeves stuffed with crumpled tissue paper to keep them from being pressed too flat.

Many women pack the trays first, getting rid of the lighter, more perishable things, and then starting in on the lower part. They claim that it is the quickest way—there's no crowding heavy things on light.

WAIST OF EMBROIDERY

made of fine quality lawn, prettily designed in the latest style. The front has four rows of baby Irish embroidery, inserted with fine pin tucks. The centre has a wide band of blind medallion embroidery; collar is tucked and edged with lace, and the new short sleeve has cuffs also tucked and beautifully edged with lace. The back is solid pin tucks. Buttons in the back. Sizes 32 to 44. It is a rare bargain at our special price, \$3.49. Our Regular Catalogue, showing all kinds of women's apparel, sent free on request. We are now having our

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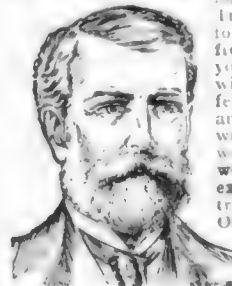
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IT'S YOU (when your lining is on) **The Pneumatic Dress Form**

takes your place and saves you "trying on" engagements, tiresome standing, disappointments and dressmaker's bills (make your own dresses.) When not in use, collapse and with upright of standard pack in base. (See cut.)

Write for circular at once. **PNEU FORM CO.** 450 Presbyterian Bldg., Fifth Ave. cor. 20th St., NEW YORK

Home Dressmaking

By Mdlle. Pratique

OUR lesson this month treats of the making of the two pretty bolero jackets, No. 1880 and No. 1881, illustrated on this page. These jackets are to be one of the novelties of the coming Spring's fashions, and are a practical and inexpensive accessory of dress.

Their uses are many and varied,

To follow out these suggestions in cutting, with little trouble, one must either select a lace with a small, indistinct design, or buy about one-half yard more of lace than the pattern actually requires. With allover embroideries, or silks with large design, this rule also holds good.

If the jackets are to be unlined, then the seams must be neatly bound with silk or linen tape, according to the material chosen.

TO SEW LACE

When sewing the seams of a garment of allover lace, or any soft, sheer fabric, lay a sheet or two of newspaper between the machine and the material, and this will keep the finished stitching from puckering or being uneven. If the seams are sewn by hand,

do not draw the thread tight, but follow more the mesh of the lace. In sewing insertion or banding together, the seams should be overcast and the smallest possible stitch taken up, so that when completed the banding will look as much as possible like an allover lace.

Illustration No. II shows parts of the jacket No. 1880 cut in silk. The first figure is the sleeve cap, with the crinoline lining basted in and the scallops out-



JACKET NO. 1881

lined with basting thread ready for the buttonhole embroidery finish. This pattern is perforated at the edge of these scallops as a guide for and hardly need expounding in this article, for whether developed in all-over lace, silk, velvet or linen, either model can be used with good effect on a shirt-waist suit, a dressy gown or a separate blouse.

Both these jackets are modeled to fit the figure closely, after the order of the new Eton models, and can in warm weather be used as outdoor wraps.

No. 1881, as pictured here, is made of rather coarse all-over lace over a lining foundation of soft-finished taffetas.

Eyelet-embroidered linen, with the stole collar of plain linen and the edges bound with a narrow silk fold, could also be employed, as is shown in illustration No. I, on page 61. This illustration also shows the collar of No. 1880 cut in lace, and the arranging of appliqué medallions to form the scalloped edge. By careful shopping one can secure medallions to fit almost any size scallop, or, better still, select a good clear design of allover and cut the figures out. This method is by far the least expensive.

To cut either of these jackets out of allover lace, be sure to match the fronts and sleeves as you would in plaid, striped or checked materials, and also see to it that the design in the lace is straight and in a good position in the back.

the buttonhole finish, so there is no need of sending the pattern to be stamped.

If soft silk is employed, it is best



JACKET NO. 1880

to interline the jacket with a fine, soft crinoline, work the embroidered edges, then adjust a thin inside lining. Of course if the jacket is made of linen or heavy silk, the crinoline interlining and silk lining may be omitted.

THE SEAM ALLOWANCE

The second figure shows how the

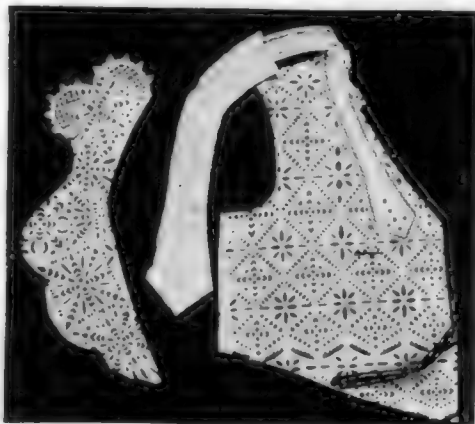


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1

seam allowance should be outlined with a basting, so that in putting the garment together one will not spoil the fit of the jacket by taking in an irregular seam. All PICTORIAL REVIEW patterns have a uniform seam allowance of three-eighths of an inch, except on the outlet seams, that is, the shoulder and under-arm seams, where one inch is given to allow for alterations. Judgment should be used in working with weaves of material that ravel easily, for it may frequently be necessary to cut a larger seam allowance.

THE PATTERNS

No. 1881 is given in four pieces—the front, the back, the collar, and a new sleeve model called the circular sleeve. The sizes are 32-36 and 40 inches bust measure, and size 36 inches bust measure will require $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 18-inch allover lace, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 10 cents.

No. 1880 is given in four pieces, namely, the front, back, collar, and sleeve cap, and is cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 18-inch allover, or 2 yards of 21-inch silk. Price, 10 cents.

CUTTING AND FITTING

As has been previously stated, care should be exercised in cutting these jackets of allover lace, or silk having a large design, but there are other failures of cutting to consider as well.

Expert advice to the amateur seamstress is that one cut and fit all linings before cutting the material of any garment, and this is an excellent rule to follow. There will always be a saving of material and greater satisfaction with the completed garment, than if one cuts right into the material.

In the development of these jackets, especially if allover lace is employed, this rule is imperative. There is no lining pattern given, as all sections are to be cut alike, and even if a lining is not desired in the finished garment, a fitting of some sort is safest before you cut up expensive lace.

A GOOD METHOD

A good method is to cut the pattern first in cheap lining, or light weight muslin, baste the various sec-

tions together according to the notches and other perforations, following the printed directions carefully; then give the first fitting, placing the garment on the figure with the seams on the outside.

Note carefully just where the alterations are necessary, and take in or let out the seams, pinning the seams well together with small sharp pins.

It is best to securely pin the garment at the centre front and back and at the neck and lower edge to the figure, and fit only the right side of the garment, then remove the garment and carefully chalk the seams on the fitted side. Next rip the garment and lay the fitted side over the unfitted side and follow the chalk lines with a tracing wheel, then cut off any extra material on the seam allowance that may have been acquired in alteration, and carefully baste the garment together again.

Slip the garment on for a final fitting, then rip it apart and cut the material.

In making these jackets no other fitting will be necessary, and one can work rapidly and neatly until the garment is complete.

It is when a garment has been much handled in the fitting that the finished article looks mussed and soiled, and this is a sorry state for



ILLUSTRATION NO. 2

such delicate materials as should be used for either of these jackets.

THE PRESSING

Care should be used in the pressing of allover lace or silk; for the lace, cover the press board with several thicknesses of flannel, lay the lace with the outside downward, cover with a linen cloth and press with a moderately hot iron. With silk the flannel is not necessary, but the directions should be minutely observed.

TO REMOVE BASTINGS.

To successfully remove bastings, clip the threads with sharp scissors every one or two inches apart and pull the threads out carefully. A pair of embroidery or nail scissors are very useful and convenient for this purpose.

OUR NEXT LESSON.

In our March issue the dressmaking lesson will present the subject of making the new spring shirt-waists and blouses.



GATEAU DES ROIS

The French receipt for the dainty which is the *pièce de résistance* at Twelfth-night Revels and which contains the pea and bean that the merrymakers are seeking for to decide who shall be king and queen of the frolic, is made according to the following rule: Heap a pound of dried and sifted flour on the board, make a hollow in the centre with your knuckles, and pour into this a short gill of water, and not quite 1 oz. of fine salt; work the flour very gradually into this liquid, adding little by little another short gill of water, till you get it all to a smooth paste which no longer adheres to the fingers; then roll it up into a ball and pat it out with the palm of your hand to half an inch thick, and put all over it 10 oz. to 11 oz. fresh butter broken up small, and fold the paste over in four till the butter is completely covered. Now roll it out into a long, even strip (it should be a yard long), then fold it in three, and set it aside to rest for twelve or fifteen minutes, repeating this rolling and resting five times more, adding in before the last roll the bean and pea which designate the king and queen of Twelfth-night. It may be made up in any shape to taste, but abroad is usually from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches thick and round or oval in shape. Now with a plain round cutter remove a circle from the centre of the cake and slip the latter on to a baking tin previously spread with a sheet of buttered paper, and baked carefully in a hot oven for fifteen minutes. This is mostly called *La Galette des Rois*.

BLACK CURRANT "BOWL"

This historical drink was served on New Year's Eve in the olden time and is still in demand for serving

Ancient Receipts

Suitable for
New Year's Eve
and
Twelfth Night



when the old year is being watched out. It is made as follows: Into a quart pan put $1\frac{3}{4}$ pints of water, about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of good black currant jam (this must be of first-rate quality, and is best home-made), a good spoonful of cloves, a full stick of cinnamon broken up small, the thinly pared rind of three lemons and three oranges, with sugar to taste (do not make it too sweet), and let this all boil together in the covered pan for one and a half to two hours; meanwhile, warm four bottles of sound, but not necessarily vintage, claret in the fender, then put one-third of a bottle of brandy in a pan, add the warmed claret, and set it on the fire till as hot as you can get it short of actually boiling it. As soon as this is ready, strain the contents of the other pan to it, stir it well round, add a good grate of nutmeg, pour into a warmed bowl, and drink quite hot.

WASSAIL

This is the old-time drink which was always served in a great bowl at Twelfth-Night Revels and which was carried in the procession after the boar's head. It is made according to the following rule: Put a full pint of good ale into a pan with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar, half a grated nutmeg, a little powdered ginger, and less of powdered cinnamon. Bring this well to the boil, then add, still stirring, one and a half pints more ale and half a bottle of sherry (sherry sack) and a good piece of loaf sugar, on which you have rubbed off the rind of a lemon; bring this all just to, but not beyond, boiling point, pour it into a warmed bowl, and serve with roasted pippins, or other nice small apples, floating on the surface. Some people add to this the yolks and whites of two or three eggs whisked separately, and the whites very stiffly, but this is a matter of taste.

The Year That Is Going

O year that is going take with you
Some evil that dwells in my heart;
Let selfishness, doubt,
With the old year go out—
With joy I would see them depart.

O year that is coming bring with you
Some virtue of which I have need:
More patience to bear,
And more kindness to share,
And more love that is true love indeed.

O year that is going take with you
Impatience and willfulness, pride;
The sharp word that slips
From these too hasty lips
I would cast, with the old year, aside.

O year that is coming bring with you
More charity unto the weak;
A deep, growing peace,
That never shall cease—
Of these things I surely have need.

L. F. A.

Pictorial Review for February 1906



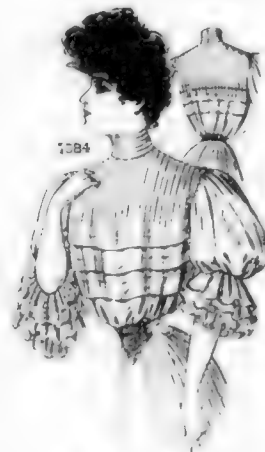
No. 1740. Ladies' Plaited Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1698. Ladies' Low-Neck Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1696. Ladies' Low-Neck Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1684. Ladies' Tucked Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1682. Ladies' Draped Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1745. Ladies' Tucked Waist, without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1716. Ladies' Shirt-waist, without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1532. Ladies' Shirt-waist, no lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1713. Ladies' Yoke Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1709. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining and closed in back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1490. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, without lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1712. Ladies' Plaited Shirt-waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1686. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1674. Ladies' Evening Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1715. Ladies' Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1755. Ladies' Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1687. Ladies' Padlock Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1675. Ladies' Blouse Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1673. Ladies' Three-Quarter Coat, known as the Empire Coat and desirable for an evening wrap. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1708. Ladies' Fancy Suspender Waist. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.

These Patterns, in the sizes quoted, can be obtained from THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY and all its agents. THE PICTORIAL REVIEW COMPANY, 853 Broadway, New York; 158-164 State St., Chicago, and 121 Geary St., San Francisco, Cal.



Sweet Innocence

A famous preacher once related a long story, one of his most attentive listeners being his little daughter. When he had finished, the little one with a meditative expression in her face, addressed him: "Say, papa, is that true, or were you only preaching?"

Nice Oyster Soup

A well-known saloon-keeper of this city, who used to give oyster soup as free lunch during the months with an "r," boasted the other day before several of his customers that already he had supplied such quantities of oyster soup that an entire warship could float in it. "Don't you think I am right?" he inquired, addressing one of his oldest and best customers.

"Why, certainly!" was the reply, "and the warship could manœuvre for a full week in the oyster soup without running any risk of colliding with a single oyster."

It Was Only Papa

Little Willie, believing the 1st of April a fine opportunity to play a practical joke on his mother, came running into the kitchen, greatly excited:

"Mama! mama! there is a strange man in the cellar who has Nelly" (the maid) "on his lap and kisses her all the time!"

"You don't say so! I must stop it at once!"

With these words the lady rushed to the door. Little Willie ran after her, laughing from the depth of his heart.



"Laugh and the World Laughs with You"

"Hold on, mama! I wanted to send you on a fool's errand. It's no strange man at all—it's only papa!"

Did He Understand the Hint?

A maiden, well advanced in years, used to wait every morning for the letter-carrier, a bachelor of about her age, and to ask him if there were not a letter for her. Several weeks passed thus, but the anxiously expected letter did not arrive. Finally one morning the letter-carrier said to her:

"Well, to-morrow you shall get your letter, if I have to write it myself!"

"That's right, do it," replied the old maid, "I shall be delighted to accept it."

"Well," said the letter-carrier, smiling, "what do you want me to write—a business letter or a love-letter?"

"If you mean business, please write a love-letter!" was her blushing reply.

What She Thought of It

A young fellow started a boarding-stable in a small country town. First of all he ordered from the best painter in town a sign, showing himself holding the reins of a mule. He was very proud of it, and after having it placed over the entrance of his new establishment, he called his wife and asked her if she did not think it a good likeness.

"O, yes, rather," replied his spouse, "but who is the fellow holding the reins?"

Did She Get Trading Stamps?

The mother of five-year-old Bob is an ardent collector of trading stamps. She never buys in stores where she does not get them, and if Bob is sent out to make a purchase, she always reminds him not to forget the stamps. The other day Bob's family was enlarged by twins. His mother called

him in to see them and his first question was:

"Mamma, how many trading stamps did you get for them?"

His Experience

"Regarding a woman," said Hen-peck.

"To this sad conclusion I've come: When a man puts a ring on her finger,

He puts himself under her thumb."

It Was Not Easy

The preacher of a dignified parish, who showed a lively interest in Foreign Missions, requested the lady members of his flock to spend a dollar each for the benefit of the missionaries, but with the condition that this dollar had to be earned by hard work, and to make the thing still more interesting, each lady should tell him how she had worked for the money.



The collection-day arrived and each lady told her story, how she had earned her dollar. One had made it by sewing, the other by embroidering, the third by peddling, and so on.

"And how did you earn your dollar?" asked the preacher of the last of the ladies.

"I got it from my husband!"

"You got it from your husband?" asked the surprised preacher.

"Well, then, you did not earn it by hard labor."

"Is that so?" replied the lady with indignation; "but you do not know my husband."

Joke on the King

King Oscar of Sweden is a constant visitor to the public schools

of Stockholm. Quite lately the King was inspecting a class of young girls, who were naturally much overcome by a visit from their sovereign.

"Can you tell me," he asked, "the names of the great kings of Sweden?" "Gustavius Adolphus," answered one girl; "Charles II.," responded another.

"Oscar II.," stammered one of the smallest, who was something of a courtier in her way. The King, much amused, went up to the child and asked her to tell him one of the great events of his reign. The child blushed, hesitated, and, finally, in tears, murmured: "I don't know any." The King smiling, stroked the child's hair, and said: "Don't cry, dear; I don't know any myself."—Exchange.

The Correct Shade

The elder Dumas once was wearing the ribbon of a certain order, having recently been made a commandant, and an envious friend remarked upon it. "My dear fellow," he said, "that cordon is a wretched color! One would think it was your woolen vest that was showing!" "Oh, no, my dear D'e—," replied Dumas, with a smile, "you're mistaken. It's not a bad color; it is the shade of the grapes that the fox couldn't reach."

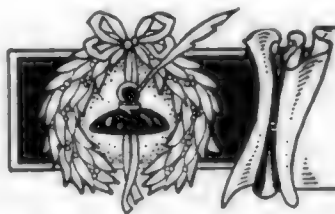
How She Would Get to Paris

Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, spoke of the Americans' love of Paris at a dinner in Philadelphia.

A young American girl lived in a bleak Western city. There were in those days no institutes for the treatment of rabies or threatened rabies, save in France. The young girl's life was monotonous, and one day she burst into a neighbor's house, almost beside herself with joyous excitement.

Her dark eyes flashed. Her cheeks had a delicate rose flush. Panting a little, she cried in a tremulous voice:

"Thank goodness, we are going to Paris at last! Dad has been bitten by a mad dog."—New York Tribune.



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Christmas Stocking Series

"Con the Wizard," by John Howard Jewett, the author of "The Bunny Stories," is illustrated in color by Edward R. Little, and in black and white by Oliver Herford. "The Denim Elephant" in the same series is illustrated in color by Emily Carter Wight. Published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

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ferent countries. Published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

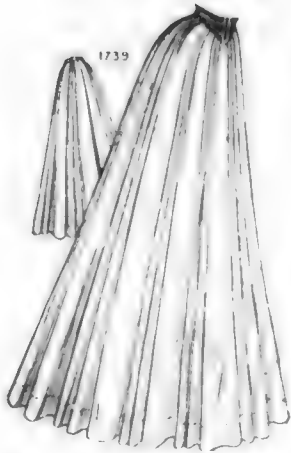
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Illustrated from the paintings by great masters, with stories and descriptions by N. Hudson Moore. An art book for children, and a valuable aid to parent and teacher. The Frederick A. Stokes Company.

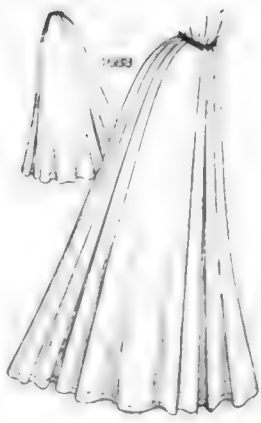
Loser's Luck

By Charles Tenny Jackson. A book that boys will enjoy, being full of adventure. The story of a yachtsman on land and a "comic opera revolution" in Central America. Published by Henry Holt and Company.

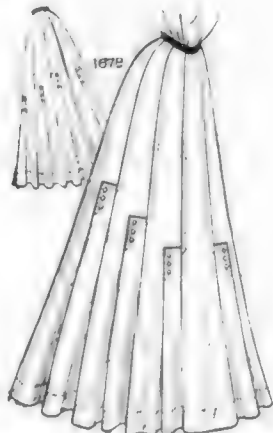
Pictorial Review for February 1906



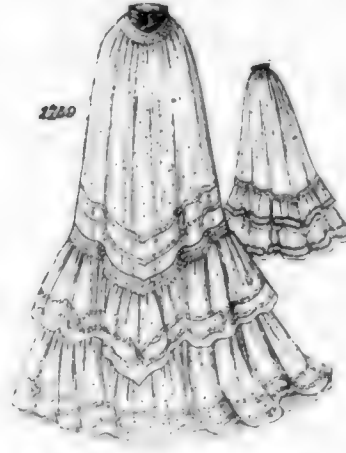
No. 1739. Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



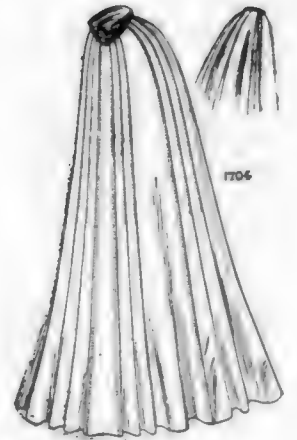
No. 1688. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



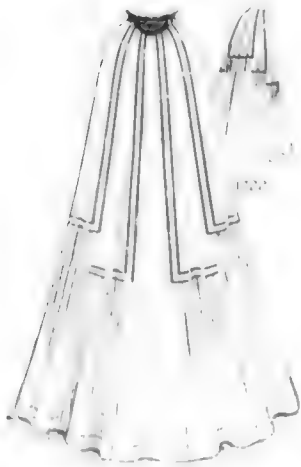
No. 1678. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



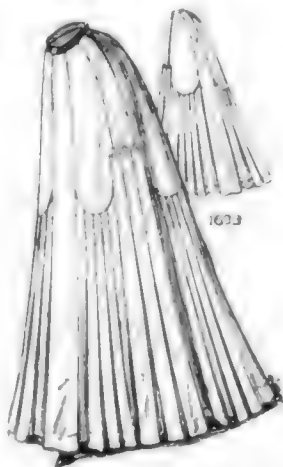
No. 1759. Ladies' Circular Skirt lengthened by a gathered flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



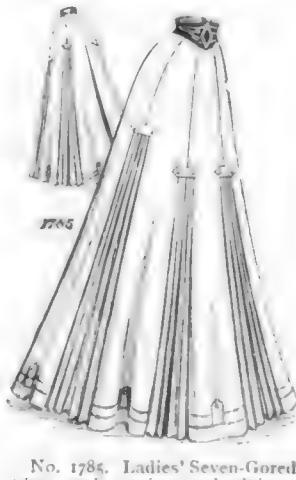
No. 1704. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



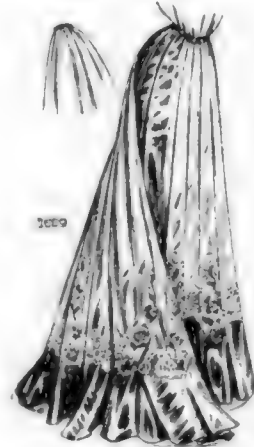
No. 1739. Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1694. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



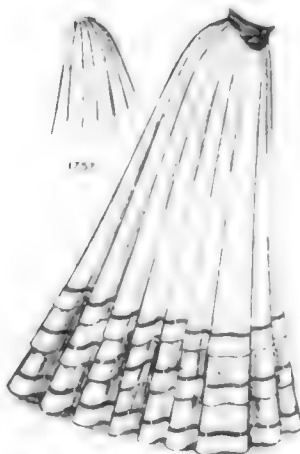
No. 1784. Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, with an inverted plait at back and set in plaited sections at each seam. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1699. Ladies' Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



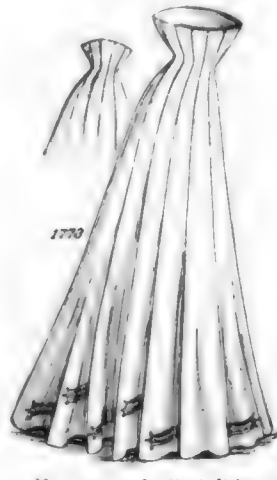
No. 1765. Ladies' Skirt, having a five-gored upper section lengthened by a gathered flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



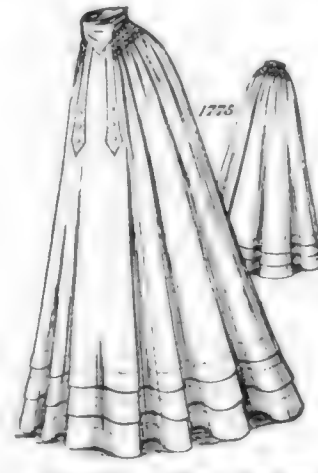
No. 1757. Ladies' Plaited Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



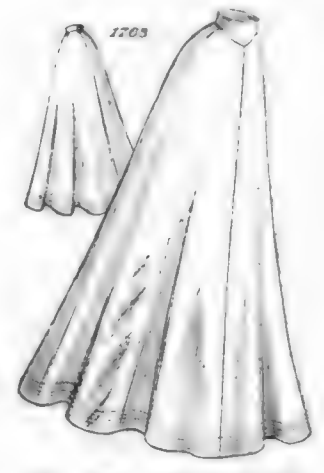
No. 1761. Ladies' Circular Gathered Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



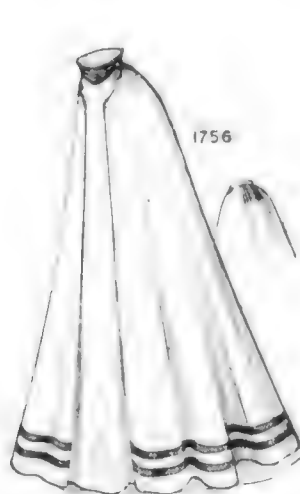
No. 1773. Ladies' Princess Skirt in fifteen gores, each gore forming a side plait. Cut in sizes 22, 24 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



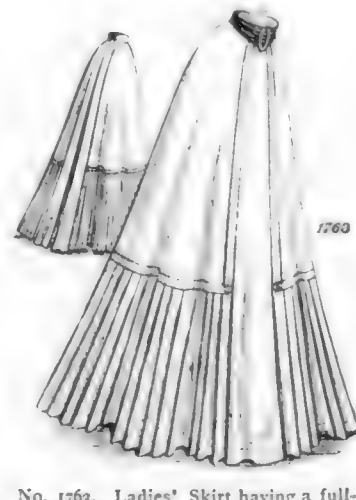
No. 1775. Ladies' Five-Gored Skirt, with deep tucks at lower edge. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



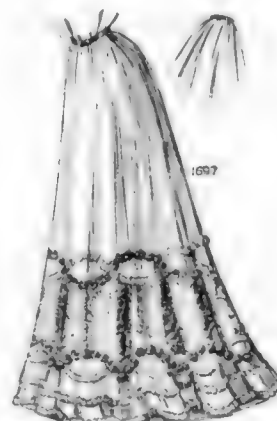
No. 1768. Ladies' Two-Piece Circular Skirt, in short walking length. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



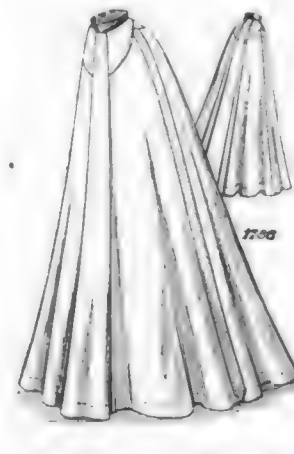
No. 1756. Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



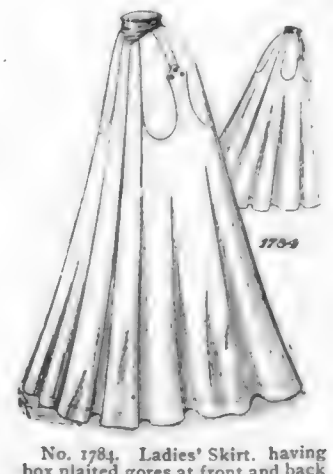
No. 1763. Ladies' Skirt having a full-length front gore and circular sides and back, lengthened by a straight plaited flounce and box-plaited back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1697. Ladies' Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1786. Ladies' Circular Skirt having box plait in front and double box plait in back. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1784. Ladies' Skirt, having box plaited gores at front and back and two sections of yoke sides lengthened by a shaped circular flounce. Cut in sizes 22, 24, 26 and 28 inches waist measure. Price, 15 cents.

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No. 1772. Ladies' Boro Jacket. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1764. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining, having a left front closing. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1762. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, With fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1795. Ladies' Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1760. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining and closed at center back. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1793. Ladies' Shirt-Waist, with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1794. Ladies' Empire Coat. Cut in sizes 32, 36 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1792. Ladies' Yoke Waist, with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1774. Ladies' Waist, with fitted lining. Cut in sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Price, 15 cents.



No. 1769. Child's Russian Frock. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



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Miss Inez Haviland, Rochester, N. Y.



No. 189—CHILD'S NOVELTY SET, a charming combination of muff and collar. **ABSOLUTELY FREE** for 6 subscriptions.

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Nov. 7, 1905.

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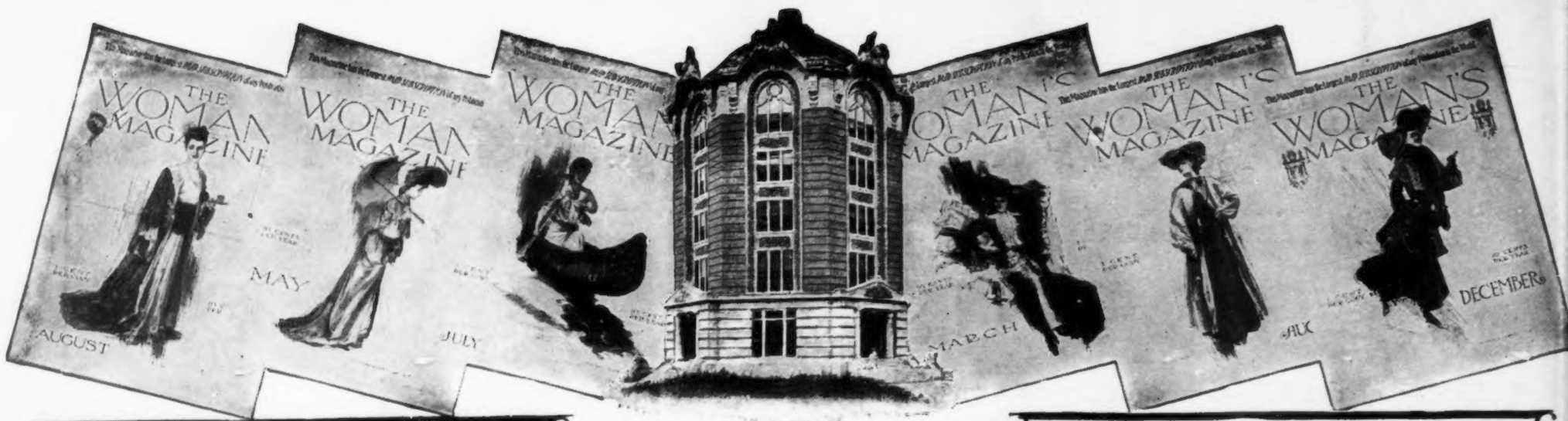
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Dec. 9, 1905.

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St. Louis County } ss
Missouri }

July 6th, 1905

Personally appeared before me this day A. P. Coakley, Advertising Manager of The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo., who, being duly sworn, states that he has access to all records necessary to secure an accurate circulation statement of The Woman's Magazine, and under oath affirms the circulation of The Woman's Magazine for the months of July 1904 to June 1905 inclusive, was as follows:

July, 1904..1,654,620	January, '05 1,631,697
August....1,680,310	February ..1,636,525
September 1,660,220	March 1,619,520
October...1,668,980	April 1,621,800
November 1,667,755	May 1,589,608
December..1,603,420	June 1,594,640
Total for 12 months....19,628,095	
Average per month 1,635,674	

A. P. COAKLEY,

Advertising Manager,

The Woman's Magazine, St. Louis, Mo.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sixth day of July, Nineteen Hundred and Five.

C. M. CLAWSON,

(Seal) Notary Public, Co. of St. Louis
My term expires October 20th, 1908.



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